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Coastal Command

See article and pictures on pages 4 and 5

A SEA-GOING SUNDERLAND OF COASTAL COMMAND PREPARES TO TAKE OFF.
(See pages four and five for picture story.)

The Front Page

THE press handling on Tuesday of the communication of the Minister of Labor to the National War Labor Board about the Montreal Tramways bonus appeal was deplorable, but so was the method adopted by the Minister for the conveyance of that communication. There was no "over-ruling" of the Board's decision that the appellant agency for the employees must be selected by election. What happened was that the two unions which are rivals of Mr. Mosher's union for the job of being the bargaining agency for the employees decided not to contest the election, and so notified the Minister, whose Department is responsible for the conduct of the election. Their reasons were sound enough; they knew they were going to be beaten. In these circumstances, an election being an expensive and bothersome affair, we think Mr. Mitchell was quite justified in deciding that his Department need not hold one, and could certify the Mosher union as entitled to appear before the Board in this appeal.

But why on earth did Mr. Mitchell give his letter, containing this decision, to Mr. Mosher to wave all over the capital city as proof of a great triumph for his organization? Surely the correct and dignified thing would have been to communicate it to Mr. Justice McTague through the usual private channels, and thus avoid giving the very distressing and we hope misleading impression that Mr. Mosher keeps the Department of Labor in his waistcoat pocket.

The whole episode is one more proof that when the state begins to take an interest in the process by which the organization to represent a given body of workers is to be selected it will have to take that interest seriously and systematically. The polling of a great body of employees is a ticklish matter, and one of the things that are most ticklish about it is when the polling shall be held. Mr. Justice McTague, very properly in our opinion, wants to know who is the accredited agent of the Montreal Tramways workers before he listens to their case. But the two unions which have messed up this situation by lying down in the election don't want any decision as to who is the accredited agent *at the present moment;* and they have adopted the legal technicality that the Mosher union can be the accredited agent for an appeal before the Board without being the accredited agent for negotiations with the employers. They probably think that the bonus about which they are appealing will be refused, and they will then campaign against Mr. Mosher's union on the ground that it has failed to deliver the goods. This sort of dilly-dallying will have to be ended if compulsory negotiation with an accredited bargaining agency is to have any meaning at all in this Dominion.

The New Spirit

THE late Premier Aberhart was a man who, as a private citizen and as an instructor of youth, possessed many admirable qualities; but we shall not be expected, even in an obituary notice, to express the opinion that he was well fitted to conduct the government of a great province. Widespread economic disaster, the extent and crushing weight of which are much better understood outside of the prairies now than they were when he came to power, gave him in two general elections the support of a majority of the Alberta electors, who sincerely believed that their economic troubles were the result of the selfishness and tyranny of the older and richer parts of the country—and who had at least a right to complain that those parts were showing a very inadequate comprehension of and sympathy with their grievances. Considering the complete inexperience of himself and all his colleagues, he managed the government better than might have been expected, but this was unquestionably due in some measure to the loyal co-operation of many able civil servants and prominent citizens who thoroughly disapproved of his major (or Major Douglas) policies but felt that the King's government must go on.

A few years ago the names of Hepburn, Aberhart and Duplessis were breathed with some measure of awe, as those of men who might be on the way to directing the destinies of Canada along new and adventurous paths. The war has brought us face to face with deeper realities than any of us had then in mind. We know that a little juggling with the credit system will not give us a new heaven and a new earth, and that changes in the economic structure must be soundly based on a changed spirit in ourselves. There is a call for soberer leaders and less catchy slogans. Canadians are less bitter, but they are also far less superficial.

The Ukraine

THE Toronto *Telegram* has acquired an ally in its private war to detach the Ukraine from Soviet Russia and set it up as an independent nation—which being obviously hostile to Russia could hardly avoid becoming a satellite of Germany unless there is to be some sort of supra-national authority to prevent the use of force in European international relations, a prospect for which the *Telegram* has neither hope nor approval.

The new ally is the well known Toronto business firm of Reliable Exterminators, which appears to have added the supporters of the present regime in the Ukraine to the list of other vermin which it is prepared to dispose of. The only flaw in this new alliance is the fact that Reliable Exterminators claims to bring with it (we fancy without direct authorization) the Anglican Primate of Canada, the Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, with whom both the *Telegram* and the *Globe and Mail* are at the moment deeply displeased because of his utterances about the war effort of Canada. (This displeasure seems to us, by the way, to be slightly exaggerated; we did not understand His Grace to be speaking either as a military expert or in his archiepiscopal capacity when he gave it as his opinion that Canada's war effort was good, and if eminent citizens are to be debarred from expressing purely amateur opinions on that subject there is not going to be much said about it except by newspaper editors, who of course have a perfect license to talk about anything.)

The *Telegram*-Reliable Exterminators alliance along with its co-workers for an independent Ukraine and other subtractions from Soviet territory constitute a sort of Anti-Comintern in Canada, and now that the Comintern has voluntarily dissolved itself we wonder whether it would not be wise and patriotic for this Anti-Comintern to do likewise.

Democracy and Quebec

MAY we venture to hope that, even while we were writing last week's notes on the possibility of the province of Quebec losing the desire to maintain democratic institutions, an answer was being prepared for those whose actions and policies have suggested that possibility? The "Institut democratique canadien" which was founded a few days ago at Windsor, Ont., must not be regarded as alien to Quebec because it first saw the light in Ontario. Indeed the choice of Windsor was undoubtedly dictated by the desire to affirm the solidarity of the French Canada of Quebec with the French Canada of the eight other provinces, whose French-Canadians all cherish the democratic way of life as ardently as any other racial element.

The moving spirit in the new Institute is the Hon. Damien Bouchard, who probably has had more to do with the decision for compulsory education in Quebec than any other one man, and who in the sixty-second year of a lifetime almost wholly devoted to the service of his people is beginning to think of extending that service to a wider sphere than the province of Quebec.

The Royal Race

THE King's Plate is more of a tradition than a horse-race. Originally it was the Queen's Plate, a sort of royal largesse for the timid little colony trying to be English in a rude environment. And since Royalty could show no favoritism, the race was to be run now in one community, now in another. It would never do for Toronto to vaunt itself over London or Brockville! But in time the Woodbine was created, the Ontario Jockey Club came into being, and for very convenience the race was fixed as a Toronto harbinger of Spring.

Fashionable people of three or four generations have gone to the Woodbine not so much to see the horses, as to be seen. As one of them declared, "I know that one horse can run faster than another, and I don't give a hoot which one." But the company was always excellent

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LIEUT.-COL. D. H. WILLIAMS —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

A Fighting Health-Promoter

BY COROLYN COX

THE purpose for which Lt.-Col. Donald Hugh Williams has come to Ottawa to take command of a two-front blitz battle. His double post is Army Venereal Disease Control Officer, Department of National Defence, and Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease Control, Department of Pensions and National Health.

In other words, Canada having decided to do something about a long standing national health tragedy, Williams heads a joint administrative unit comprising personnel of both civilian health officers and Army Medical Corps. He is commissioned to add the venereal diseases to the long list of vanquished foes of public health in the Dominion. Smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria having been largely overcome, venereal disease is the next target of special attack.

He has already done an Augean stable job in British Columbia that is quoted as a model all over the world. Now, as in price control, as in war taxation, as in so many of the points of war crisis, Canada has decided to face up to the situation, go all out on the job. Williams knows the answers in this case. His remedies can succeed, have succeeded, and in this case will succeed IF—if he is fully backed up by the civil and military authorities and by the general public.

You'd never guess at first contact the fire and steel that forms the character of this mild voiced, gentle young man, pleasant spoken and affable, unself-conscious and calm. At thirty-five he has chalked up victory over the concerted forces of the underworld in a fight in which every form of blackmail and intimidation was used against him, displayed moral courage and tenacity of purpose of the highest order.

Williams is another example of what Canada makes from the combination of sturdy stock and adversity. His father was left at the age of eleven with five sisters and a widowed mother. He got out and drove an old white horse round and round the hoist machinery of a bucket line in a mine in Goldenville, Nova Scotia, eventually went west as a machinist in the old Canadian Northern Railway. His school teacher mother, accompanied by an uncle, arrived via the oldtime harvest train special in Winnipeg, where she married and Donald Williams was born and brought up.

It is small wonder Williams has continually embarked upon experiments of his own on new tracks. In his early education, by coincidence he was continually the object of experiments undertaken by a series of brilliant young educators, brought up in the tradition of the Scottish universities. J. S. Little opened the Earl Grey Junior High School in Winnipeg, exposed youngsters of seven to nine, among them Williams, to splendid teachers and an atmosphere charged with enthusiasm.

University at 14

Result of allowing a bright child to set his own speed of progress was that Williams arrived in the University at the age of fourteen. There he happened upon another experiment, a combined course of Bio-Chemistry and Medicine under the aegis of A. T. Cameron. It was never done again, but it helped Williams to make time on his road to proficiency and an M.D. Other educators who played their important part in moulding material that has become very useful to Canada were Dr. William Boyd and Dr. J. C. B. Grant, then both on the Manitoba faculty.

It was a hard struggle to provide educations for the four Williams children. Donald picked up prizes and scholarships and during vacations took jobs that proved a compensating broadener of mind for a youth who might otherwise have led the cloistered life of a research scientist. He was successively office boy in the C.N.R. Winnipeg station, hired hand on a poultry farm, ditto in a creamery, bell hop at Minaki Lodge, and attendant in a mental hospital.

First year out of medical school, serving as Assistant to the Provincial Bacteriologist, F. T. Cadham, specialist in arthritis and septicaemia, Williams was persuaded to apply for one of the high competitive Beit Memorial Fellowships, named after the South African diamond magnate, Sir Alfred Beit. Few Canadians have ever been awarded this coveted honor, which carried with it a grant of $2,000 a year for three years. Williams was successful, and took another good fellowship, as well, which he dropped in favor of the Beit. Before leaving for London, he married Kathleen Boyd Crawford, whose future support of his public work was to mean so much to its success. This was in 1932.

Williams went to University College, London University, focal point of medical-physiology celebrities in Great Britain. He was twenty-five and greatly stimulated by meeting men whom he had worshipped from afar, such as C. Lovatt Evans and A. V. Hill, M.P., when they all foregathered every day on the fourth floor of his building for good British afternoon tea—with cake once a week!—and the talk that inspires young men.

At the Mayo Clinic

About twenty-five per cent of the human species now come into the world with allergic tendencies, which the pace of modern life precipitates into manifestations of one sort or another. Williams is one of this group, and his overwork precipitated an attack of eczema, to which he had been subject since infancy. Result was he experienced the major tragedy of having to come back to Canada at the end of the first year of his fellowship, when he had just, as he thought, got his foot on the ladder of academic research only to fall off the ladder.

Heartbroken, he repaired to the Mayo Clinic to see what they could do there to cure his skin problem. Three weeks turned him out well, and by the same token, with his fate and future recharted. What he had seen of the progress of research in dermatology so fascinated him that a month later he returned to accept a Mayo fellowship for three years.

Dermatology automatically brings the research student to the subject of syphilis with its cutaneous manifestations. Williams at Mayo made a study of syphilis in marriage, which opened his eyes to the great tragedy of the disease. At the end of three years he was asked to stay on in the ideal Utopia of medicine that is the Mayo Clinic, but decided to get back to British Columbia, opened up a private skin practice in Vancouver.

That was in 1938, and that was the year that Dr. G. M. Weir, as Provincial Minister of Health, decided that a venereal disease was the major health problem of British Columbia, as of every other province, and that something must be done about it. Dr. Weir appointed Williams Director of the Division of Venereal Disease Control of the British Columbia Board of Health, and stood behind him through thick and thin, with all the force of his own moral courage and his official power. Almost equally important was the backing and good advice of Williams' father-in-law, John Crawford, whose experience as an early Commissioner of Police in the city of Moose Jaw gave him first hand knowledge of the sinister activities of the underworld.

Williams attacked this age old problem with the same weapons that modern medical science has used for any communicable disease, triumphed over syphilis and gonorrhea as science has beaten smallpox, typhoid and other scourges. Essential handicap in the v.d. battle is public prudery which cloaks commercial vice, presumes delicacy while permitting the venal third party either remotely or directly to coin money off purveying these ugly diseases among young men and women of 16 to 30 years of age.

Williams' great forte was steadfast moral courage, and the ability to pick competent lieutenants, train them, and inspire them with missionary zeal. Within three months after he took hold in British Columbia, the incidence of venereal disease curve took a downward plunge that was dizzy.

Canada today is far behind the United States, which has had Surgeon General Parran at the federal control of v.d. since 1937. But Canada, under the aegis of Col. Williams, will soon catch up and stride out in the lead where she belongs—IF—if we back him when the fight gets hot.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Poles Are Not So Romantic

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS article in the May 15 number of SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. Henry Peterson offers certain alleged facts and expresses certain positive opinions, in regard to Poland and its people. His opinions are his own, he has every right to express them, and I have no thought of starting an argument over them. His facts are not his own, and any one who knows them to be inaccurate has the right to say so. Mr. Peterson's facts are largely misstatements, no doubt inadvertent. It is unfortunate that they bear a curious resemblance to things that recently have got into print in various Canadian and American periodicals; things that because they are both false and vindictive are dangerous to the Allied cause.

The Polish Government in London, according to Mr. Peterson, is "composed largely of Colonel Beck's protégés, men who supported him in smashing collective security", and so forth. "Being great land-owners they seem incapable of resisting the desire to grab other people's lands." We are assured by Mr. Peterson that they are men of "incredible irresponsibility." And again and again they are described—for no apparent reason and with withering contempt—as "Polish Colonels." They are also, it appears, "unrealistic Junkers," an epithet popular with anti-Polish crusaders.

AS A matter of easily ascertainable fact, the Sikorski Government contains only one man who by any stretch of the imagination could be called a "great land-owner", and even he today has no effective title to any land in Poland. Nor would the Polish Ministers have much chance of grabbing other people's land; even if, as Mr. Peterson apparently believes, they could not resist the desire to do so. Of the twelve members of the Cabinet,—none of whom was at any time Beck's protégé,—four have been college professors, in history, law or economics, two newspapermen, one a miner and leader of a labor union, one a farmhand, one a small farmer who used to organize farmers' cooperatives. Sikorski and Haller are soldiers, the kind of soldiers of whom any country might feel proud. Sikorski's "Modern Warfare" has been translated into several languages. Mr. Peterson may be assured that there is nothing "fanciful" about it. Politically, two of the Ministers are Socialists, two belong to the Agrarian Peasant Party, three are Liberal Democrats, two National Democrats, and the others have had no particular political associations. Today they are, all of them, merely twelve patriotic Poles trying under difficult conditions—in which verbal mud-slinging must be included—to serve their people and get on with the war.

IN THE Government are represented all the larger political groups among the Poles. Its members, individually and collectively, are accepted by the people inside and outside Poland as their natural leaders. They have organized and are maintaining efficient armed forces on land, sea and air, (Willson Woodside mentions "the new Polish army of perhaps 5 divisions taking shape in Palestine"). They are recognized by the Governments of the British Commonwealth and the United States as the legitimate Government of Poland,—but not by Mr. Peterson. Mr. Churchill sent the Government of Poland a particularly cordial message on the Polish national holiday,—but then he was only Winston Churchill, and did not believe in vilifying one friend to please another.

Like most writers who use the Poles as a punching-bag to work off their passion of appeasement, Mr. Peterson harks back to the war of 1920, when, as he will have it, "Weygand saved Pilsudski and his romantic generals from imminent defeat at the hands of an almost unarmed enemy." Weygand was in Warsaw in 1920 with a few French staff officers, but no men. The Poles did their own fighting. Mr. Peterson had better read the chapter entitled "The Miracle of the Vistula" in Mr. Churchill's "The Aftermath," written immediately after the war of 1920. Mr. Churchill was then a member of the British Government and knew the facts.

"It is, naturally, with reluctance," says Mr. Peterson, "that a fellow member of the United Nations puts these thoughts down on paper for publication." It might have been better if he had turned them over in his mind before putting them down on paper. It is, for instance, hard to see how his unwarranted suggestion that General de Gaulle has the support of Mr. Churchill while General Giraud is backed by the U.S. Department of State can really help the cause of the United Nations.

Ottawa, Ont. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

Food Grumbling

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Hard-working men who need about 3500 calories a day to generate the energy required for their business, coal miners are protesting that their butter rations are inadequate. The Nanaimo local of the United Mine Workers has forwarded a request to Ottawa for a double allowance of meat when rationing of that commodity goes into effect, pointing out that two pounds per week for a man engaged in heavy manual labor is hopelessly inadequate, though quite sufficient for a person in a sedentary occupation.

It is difficult to make appetizing lunches with such a low minimum of butter and meat. There is considerable grumbling in the Vancouver shipyards, where 85 per cent of the workers eat out of tin boxes because of lack of cafeteria accommodation. Many of these lunches are ill-balanced and unappetizing, and are undoubtedly a contributory cause of shipyard absenteeism which averages eight per cent a day among the 20,000 workers. An appreciable number of the men boast they never work more than five days a week.

Up in Prince Rupert there are shipyard cafeterias, but the men complain these are so badly run that 10 per cent of the workers suffer from dysentery. Much time is lost in consequence. Notice has been served on the Wartime Housing and the Prince Rupert Drydock and Shipyard Companies that the men will in future eat in private restaurants unless there is a radical improvement in the food served and in its sanitary handling.

As the Prince Rupert restaurants are already hopelessly overcrowded at meal times, it is estimated it would take a shipyard worker about two hours in which to have lunch and get back on the job.

Vancouver, B.C. P. W. LUCE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

in the sunny Members' Stand, and the lawns were a lovely green, and beyond was the soft blue of the lake with a few white sails. Against that background the flaring silks of the jockeys and the aristocratic horses, each polished after the similitude of a palace, surely made a happy eyeful.

But the Woodbine has never been Ascot and never will be. One cannot think that there ever was or ever will be a Premier of Canada whose secondary ambition is to win the King's Plate. We have no Roseberys in this country, which is another way of saying that we're not English, but British, which is a different and perhaps a bigger thing.

Wedlock and Taxes

IT IS ALMOST incredible that even Canadian officialdom should, in this year of our Lord 1943 and fourth of the Second World War, continue to assert that an illegitimate child, whose mother is legally responsible for its maintenance, ought not to entitle that mother to any relief in the matter of income tax nor, in some jurisdictions, in the matter of mothers' allowances. The income tax relief and the mothers' allowances are both expressly made for the benefit of the child. It is not suggested that they are a reward to the mother for having the child; they are a provision by the state to help (in a very modest way) towards ensuring that the child shall be properly nourished, clothed, housed and brought up. They are only an insignificant fraction of what is required for these purposes, but they do help. And the Canadian officials have ruled that if the mother is unmarried, the child shall receive no such assistance!

YOUNG AIRMAN

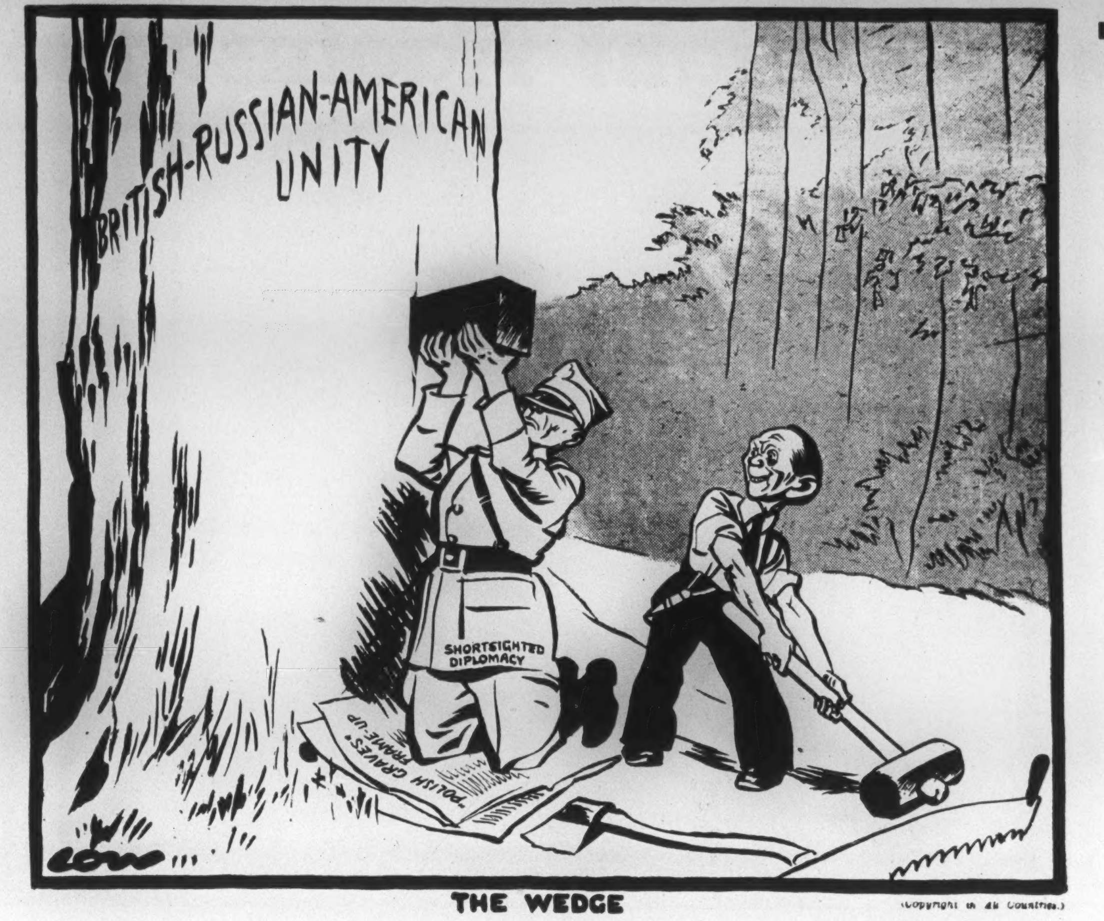
HE HAS a gracious manner, and his smile
Is slow, and diffident, and very sweet.
He is so young: ah! such a little while
It seems to me, he scarcely wet his feet
When other paddling children splashed and ran
With gay abandon through the tossing waves.
And now on lonely vigils he must scan
A vaster ocean, one whose star-lit caves
Are all un-charted, set with no green isle,
And bounded by no continent. What power
Has Destiny that she can reconcile
The quiet, studious mind to this dark hour!
She calls our youth to combat fierce, demands
A reckless courage both of heart and hands.

ELAINE M. CATLEY.

In all parts of Canada illegitimacy is frequently the result of nothing more serious than inability to secure legally recognized freedom from a previous marriage, the male partner of which may have disappeared. In the wage-earning classes, particularly among those of European origin, this condition is quite generally recognized as a valid excuse for a new union, divorce being costly and in many cases unprocurable because of the difficulty of securing the necessary evidence. Many of these unions are just as permanent and "respectable" as the average church marriage. But the income tax people say that the children born of them shall receive no benefit from the provisions made for the children of women who have been fortunate enough to get a divorce before they embarked on their second relationship.

In the province of Quebec, however, illegitimacy is often the result of what can hardly be described as anything more than accident. Let us take as an example the case of Mrs. Cid, or to be more strictly accurate, of the lady who has twice been Mrs. Cid and is now for the third time an unmarried woman, and therefore under the income tax ruling can claim no abatement of tax for her young daughter. Mrs. Cid, as we shall call her for convenience and because we agree with the late Chief Justice Greenshields that she really is Mrs. Cid whatever anybody else says about it, was married by license by a Protestant minister to Mr. Cid, who is a Catholic. Impelled by later conscientious scruples (there could of course be no other motives) Mr. Cid applied for the annulment of this marriage to the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, and the marriage was duly annulled by Mr. Justice Cousineau, on the ground that the requirements of Mr. Cid's church had not been complied with. An appeal was taken by Mrs. Cid against this decision by the Quebec procedure known as "requête civile," and the Chief Justice reversed the annulment and restored the marriage. Mr. Cid took the case to the Court of Appeals, which in turn reversed the Chief Justice's decision, not on the merits, but on the ground that the method of procedure was not the proper one, and that the woman should have proceeded by the method of opposition to judgment.

During the second period of legality of this marriage—the Greenshields decision period—Mrs. Cid secured an order from the court for an alimentary allowance for herself and child. Mr. Cid naturally feels that that allowance was upset by the Court of Appeals judgment which declares that he is not Mrs. Cid's husband; so Mrs. Cid is now suing for a renewal of the order on the ground, not that she is married to Mr. Cid, but that she entered into the putative marriage in good faith and is therefore entitled to the civil benefits which would have accrued to her had it been a lawful marriage. If she gets that declaration she will of course be all right; but if she does not, she will still be the mother of Mr. Cid's child, and whatever income she can secure will be taxable, and no rebate will be permitted on account of the child—who if born before the first annulment has had the bewildering experience of being legitimate twice and illegitimate twice. The income tax people appear to be letting themselves in for a lot of trouble in such cases.



THE WEDGE

(Copyright in all Countries.)

Shabby-Genteel

AT THE Atlantic City post, U.S. Army Air Force, a command has gone forth that the budding soldiers must not sing "Roll Out the Barrel", "Around Her Neck", "I've Been Working on the Railroad", "Oh, My Feet Hurt", and similar ditties. Even "How Dry I Am" is on the Index Expurgatorius.

As this is not a war we're engaged in, but a track-and-field meet under most respectable auspices, we cannot omit paying tribute to the fine spirit of this order. It reveals an intelligent understanding of the need of delicacy and discrimination in artistic matters so that instead of a brutal and rapacious soldiery we may have whole regiments, even divisions, of cultured men steeped in gentility.

A French School

THE announcement of the scholarship winners—two Canadians, two Americans, and an Australian now resident in Canada—for this year's French Summer School at McGill University brings a reminder of the great contribution which this institution, started in 1910, has made to the cultural life of the Dominion. It offers a wide range of courses, from elementary to advanced, but its most important work is with school teachers who already know the language but desire to improve their command of it and to become better acquainted with its literature. It is in the hands of such teachers that there rests very largely the task of procuring the future unity and self-comprehension of the Canadian people. The School opens June 28, for a period of six weeks of highly intensive and serious work; and in times when travel abroad is an impossibility it ought to attract a large attendance of those who wish to understand better the world, and the country, in which we have to live.

Young Hopefuls

A GIRL in a Toronto office startled her boss recently with the calm announcement, "I'm flying to Halifax for the week-end." "You're *what?*" he retorted. She repeated the sentence and added, "My husband's ship is in." Nobody knew that she had a husband.

Young people accept new conditions more readily than bosses and other settled characters. After this war is over and done with—only it won't be done with for some generations—the conservatively-minded are going to find their thinking difficult of adjustment. But the young will understand and co-operate.

It is possible that their sense of nationality may be sharpened—or dulled— by reason of new imperatives. Some of the prejudices of their fathers will seem outworn, and too stupid to be received with thanks as a family legacy. And not improbably Canada will profit by the rise of a real and earnest liberalism.

"The Beaver"

IT IS one of our constant regrets that excellent periodicals in Canada, which are ostensibly addressed to a somewhat limited clientele, fail to find recognition outside of that clientele even though they richly deserve it, and that others which are addressed to the general public fail so badly to justify their claim to general attention. Among the special-clientele periodicals we know of none which we more warmly recommend to our friends than *The Beaver,* which purports to be a house organ of the Hudson's Bay Company but is really a magazine full of material of interest to Canadians young and old, and produced in a most attractive form. While its primary purpose is no doubt to acquaint the officers and workers of the company—we beg its pardon, the Company,—with its past and current achievements and its plans for the future, these are all so closely interwoven with the past and present and future of a great part of Canada that they cannot fail to interest intelligent Canadians of any occupation, and particularly those with a keen instinct for the picturesque and adventurous. Now that the airplane has brought the Company's territories practically to the centre of the world's stage, we can none of us afford to confine our interest to the Ontario peninsula or the St. Lawrence Valley or the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE Bey of Tunis didn't Back the Attack, with the result that nobody has to Obey the Bey.

•

It will be a few months yet before Alexander has to sigh because there are no more worlds to conquer.

•

The Ruhr is a tributary of the Rhine. The Watch on the Rhine doesn't seem to extend to the tributaries.

•

The Bluffer

A half a hundred tanks they had, a hundred old-type guns,
When Winnie shook his fist and said "Come on, you dev'lish Huns!"
It's great to think that we have got a leader who's so tough.
It's better, though, to thank the Lord they didn't call his bluff!

NICK.

•

A Berlin report says the German people will fight until total victory. It does not say whose total victory.

•

German soldiers have received instructions on what to do when they find themselves fighting with their backs to the wall. Italian soldiers don't need any; they climb over it.

•

U.S. Seaman Roberts on guard duty at a Bronx training station dealt an intruder one blow with a billy club and laid him out cold. Advice against marrying a sailor now takes on a new significance—for Seaman Roberts' first name is Audrey; she's a WAVE!

•

In Defence of Politicians

You disappoint no voter, as you say,
Despite the treasons many have alleged.
We plead our guilt; for whom could you betray,
When none expected anything you pledged?

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER.

•

Rudolf Hess is still being held captive in Britain and is reported to be declining mentally. A few months more and the British will find their prisoner is not Hess at all, but Napoleon!

•

The shortage of bottled delight of all types has become so acute on the West Coast that home brew is now the order of the day, and government excise officials are being swamped with applications for letters of consent. Artist or bricklayer, the average British Columbian has a new appreciation of still life.

•

Nostalgia

A man with a twelve-gallon hat
Of slate-colored tone
With a band and an edging of white
Came into the street-car and sat
Unfriended, alone,
And Althaea just beamed in delight.

For she is a Westerner bred
Liking cowboys and such
As seen at the Calgary Fair.
"Alas, my poor brother!" I said,
Not moving her much
Save to whisper one vocable, "Bear!"

"Is he genuine? Why does he wear
A contraption like that
In the East, with brown leggings and *spurs*?"
In answer she said with an air,
"It's a beautiful hat.
My innermost being it stirs!"

J. E. M.

•

Great Britain is taking steps to "end the queue," thereby demonstrating once more that western civilization is a long way behind the Chinese, who ended it thirty years ago.

•

An engineer has invented a machine that can fold bandages five times as fast as the human hands. But it hasn't got a word to say about Mrs. Willoughby's taste in hats, or the young Jones girl's soldier friend.

•

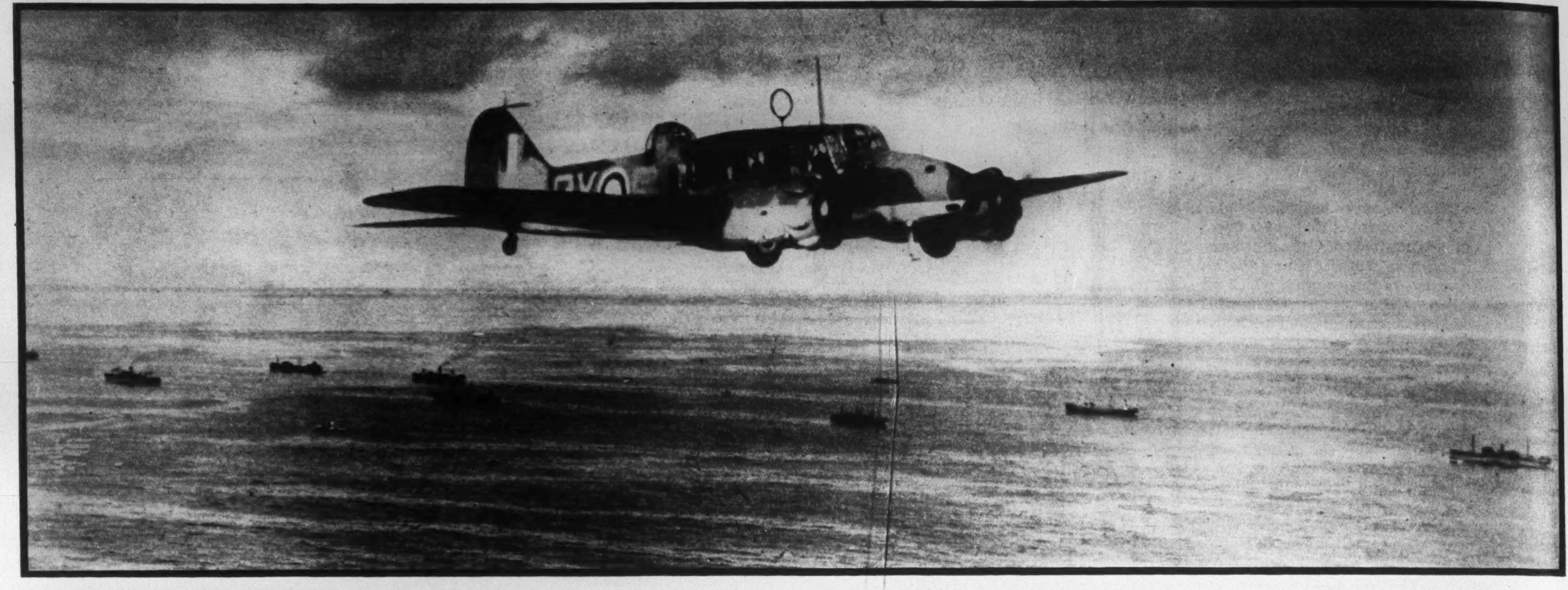
Settled

"What? Marrying a Baptist girl?"
They asked Episcopalian Jones.
He stood as proudly as an Earl
And answered "Yes," in tender tones.
"Our views are not identical,
But, though the world may think it odd,
She'll go to her conventicle
While I attend the house of God."

•

Commercial photographers in Canada are today getting only half the chemicals and supplies they formerly used. As far as passport pictures are concerned, it's a great boost for morale.

In the Ceaseless Fight Against the U-boat . . .



Convoy escort is only part of the work of flying boats of Coastal Command. For every plane on convoy duty, four are carrying the fight to the U-boat, with depth charge and bomb.

U-boat hunting is not a haphazard business. Areas are mapped, probable routes traced, and crews briefed accordingly.

By J. M. Rodney

WITHOUT depreciating the menace of the U-boats, Winston Churchill recently gave the world some livening facts of the campaign being ceaselessly waged against them. He showed us that the balance is by no means on the debit side. Many factors have helped produce the good results to date. One which the German, lurking beneath the water, loves less than any is that important arm of the RAF known as Coastal Command. How many U-boats they have sent to a last anchorage on the sea-bottom is a secret which even the enemy can only surmise by the numbers which fail to return to their bases. Although the U-boat Service of the Reich has developed its ability to crash dive with a surprising degree of rapidity, it still cannot get down quickly enough when the beat of the Coastal Command's aircraft drifts down from the skies above.

Coastal Command, like every other component of the British war machine, has grown greatly since hostilities began. At first the limited number of craft suitable for the job confined activities mainly to convoy protection. Now it has more aircraft than were numbered in the whole of the RAF in 1939, and the greater part of its service is devoted to hitting the enemy. For every plane on convoy escort, four are engaged in the invigorating task of making the life of U-boat crews as uncomfortable as possible. As well as bombs, the Coastal Command aircraft carry depth charges. Thus the Hun has the additional worry of knowing that even if he manages to make a quick get-away beneath the waves, his serenity may yet be shattered by the retributive offering which follows his downward passage.

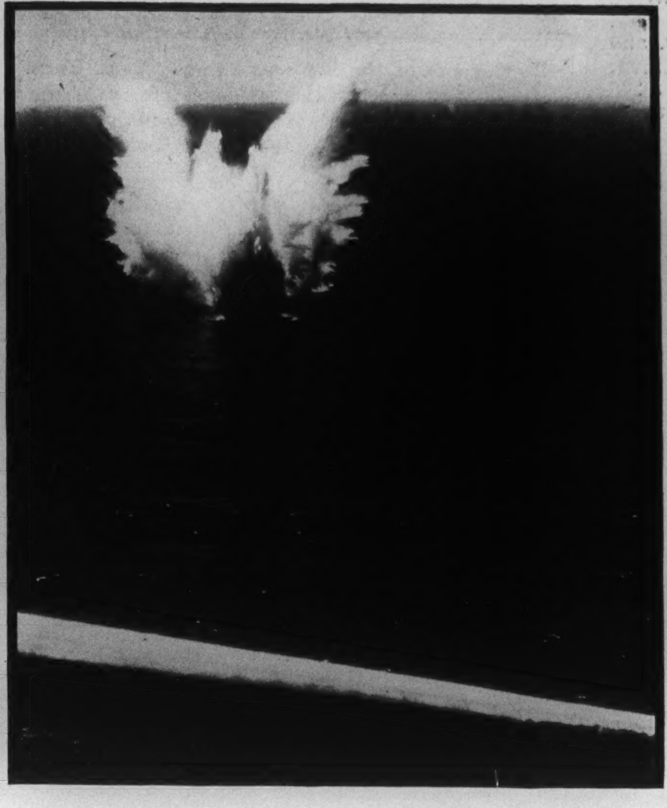
U-BOAT hunting, of course, is not altogether a promiscuous business. Their hideouts are not unknown and it is quite possible to estimate their underwater endurance. Areas are mapped and probable routes traced. With such knowledge it is possible to form a fair conclusion as to where they are most likely to surface—for every submarine must come up some time every twenty-four hours for battery re-charge and fresh air. Over that particular spot a succession of craft, which relieve each other at intervals, circle to make sure that a suitable welcome shall be extended when Fritz comes up to breathe. At one time, darkness offered a large measure of relief to the enemy. The latest scientific apparatus is rapidly robbing him of even that temporary respite. In the circumstances, it is probably correct to assume that the morale of the U-boat men has suffered. Starved of fresh air, peace of mind, under constant strain, health cannot remain on the hundred per cent mark. All of

Taxied out to their giant flying boat where it lies at moorings, the crew goes aboard.

Planes patrol the "hunting grounds", watching for Fritz when he comes up to breathe.

. . . Coastal Command Plays a Pre-eminent Part

Anticipating attack, the sub swings hard to port.



Exploding bombs mark the end of another Nazi U-boat.

British War Office Photographs

these factors operate very definitely to our advantage.

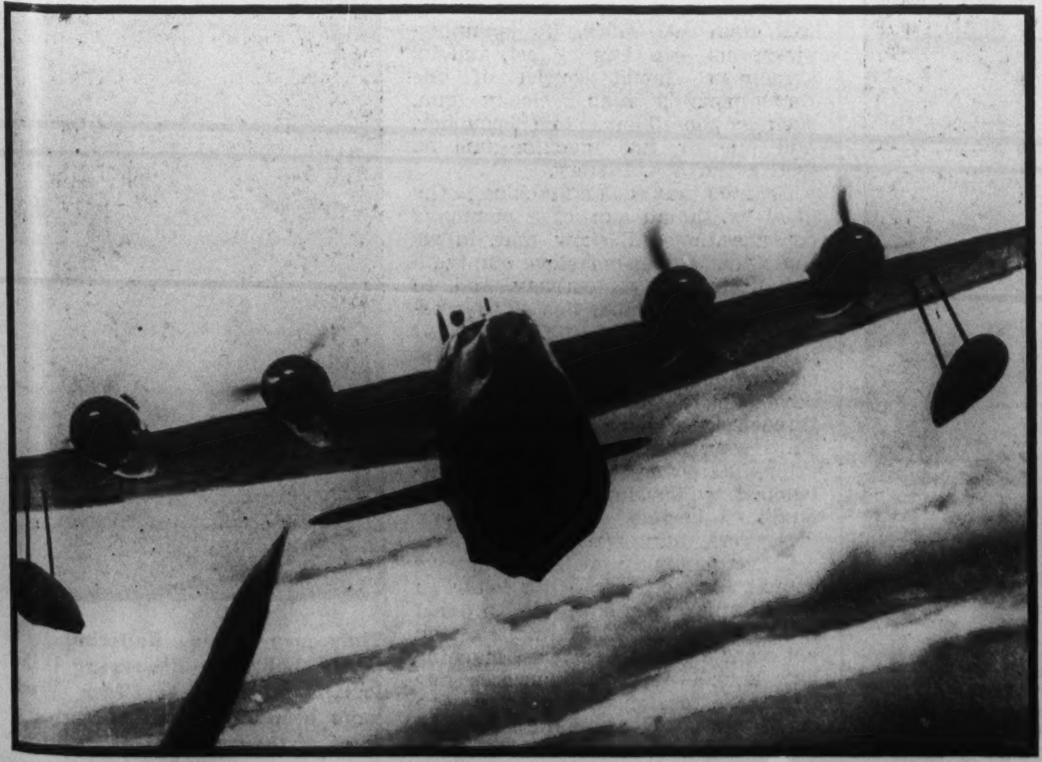
But it would be unwise to over-estimate the value of that. The fight is one of constant intensity in which artifice matches artifice and science contests science. Neither side can remain quiescent for a moment.

WHEN the full story of Coastal Command's part in the war comes to be unfolded, there will be much told of the credit of the crews who have done the work involved in fighting the U-boat. Conditions in their planes differ widely. Compared with those of the flying boat, the converted bomber offers little comfort. In the flying boat, hot meals can be prepared; one can smoke and, perhaps best of all blessings, stand. In the converted bomber, standing is impossible, smoking is out of the question and meals must be essentially of the picnic type. In uncomfortable, cramped quarters for hours on end—a patrol may last anything from twelve to twenty-four hours—the qualities of concentration, patience, vigilance, alertness and endurance are not easy of maintenance, but they all must be maintained. There cannot be an instant's relaxation. It is under such conditions that Coastal Command patrols an area of some six million miles, from the Arctic to the Equator, from Norway to mid-Atlantic. The job has already taken them half-way to the sun in mileage!

Coastal Command operates from bases in Russia and North America, as well as from bases in Britain. Valuable work on the Russian convoys has been carried out by them. A little imagination enables one to form some idea of the conditions which surround that task. It goes on well inside the Arctic Circle, an area which was never celebrated for ideal weather. In summer, long hours of daylight predominate; in winter it is just the opposite. Fogs, frigid conditions and the worst climatic conditions imaginable are the lot of Coastal Command crews. They also find no little opposition in their home sphere. Round the French coast and the Western approaches to Britain the U-boats have the advantage of a virtual air umbrella supplied by their own planes. Messerschmitt 110, Focke-Wulfs, Junkers 88's and Arado float planes act as the eyes of the enemy, and generally keep our British gunners revolving continuously in their turrets.

TO stress the great responsibility of Coastal Command is almost unnecessary. One has only to consider the enormity of the menace they fight to appreciate their terrific importance. To be on the gaining side of the U-boat war after three years of it is an achievement of no mean order and the part that the Coastal Command has played in getting us there is certainly no small one!

An RAF photographer from a side look-out snaps a picture of the "kill"; the air force way of keeping the record straight.



Its patrol completed, this Sunderland II climbs high and sets its course for home.

Time now to relax. Crews of Coastal Command literally catch their meals "on the fly".

What Would Be the Ideal Tank for Our Attack?

BY MAJ.-GEN. J. F. C. FULLER, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

By the end of the last war Britain's Tank Corps had devised the tank strategy used by Hitler so successfully in the Battle of Flanders: to disorganize the enemy by attacking his rear with tanks before attacking his front. But the last war ended before the new fast tanks required could be built.

Here General Fuller, British tank expert and author of several works on military strategy, discusses for Saturday Night's readers the kind of tank necessary for the tactical situation in the coming invasion of the Continent. A machine which is ideal in Libya will not necessarily be so in any of the war theatres of Europe.

IS IT POSSIBLE to build an ideal tank? Certainly, for any weapon which gives the highest tangible expression to what, at the moment, is the paramount tactical idea, is such.

For instance, had the original Mark I. tank been mechanically more reliable and had it been armored to withstand a field gun H.E. shell fired at over 1500 yards range, in spite of its low speed, it would have been an ideal weapon, because the paramount tactical idea of the last war was to carry a slow-moving infantry line through an entrenched position.

As it was, and with all its shortcomings, the Mark IV. tank at the Battle of Cambrai fell but little short of the ideal. It did what it was designed to do: in less than 12 hours it carried the infantry through five miles of some of the strongest field entrenchments ever built!

Not content with the above tactical idea, the Tank Corps put forward a very different one for 1919—namely, to attack the enemy's rear before attacking his front, so that the foundations of his front might be knocked silly when the time came to assault his front.

To give expression to these tactics, the Tank Corps Design Department—following specifications laid down by the Tank Corps General Staff—set to work on a tank which would enable this idea to be realized. That tank was called the Medium D. and its specifications were: Maximum speed 20 m.p.h.; circuit 150 to 200 miles and spanning power 13 to 14 feet. Had it been built in time, and had it proved reliable, and had the war continued into 1919, then there can be little doubt that it would have actualized the above idea, and, by doing so, have revolutionized tactics.

So much for the background; so now for the foreground—war as it is today, and not as it was in 1917-18 or might have been in 1919.

Tactical Problem

What should our ideal tank be like? This question, and I hope I have made it clear, depends upon our leading tactical idea: what is our problem, how are we going to solve it in a reasonable time with the means—military and industrial—at our disposal? Further, where do we think we can best solve it, because theatres of operations differ widely? A machine which is ideal in Libya will not necessarily be so in Russia or the Balkans. Shoes are footgear; nevertheless, pumps are not hobnailed boots.

Here we are faced by an enormous problem, a veritable cornucopia of problems, which, in actual fact, can only be solved by the C.I.G.S. and his staff, for they alone possess the necessary information.

Nevertheless, anyone with a tactical eye can make a provisional shot at what our ideal tank should be like, and here is mine:

First, it should fit the tactical situation which is likely to face us *when it is built*. Though no man can be certain of what the future holds in store, the chances would appear to be that the Germans will, more and more, be thrown on the defensive. This means that, progressively, they will turn to all possible methods and means of resistance — field works, minefields, artillery and anti-tank weapons both on land and in the air. Therefore our ideal tank should be built more for siege than for field warfare, consequently its speed should be secondary to its armor.

Its first characteristic is therefore, powerful armor, armor of, let us say, 100 mm. (4 in.) covering its vital parts. Though this is the answer to the shell, it is, nevertheless, no answer to the land mine and air bomb.

Multiple Tracks

In order to mitigate the effect of the first, I suggest that our ideal tank should run on multiple tracks, so that, should one track be broken, at least one other—on either side—if undamaged, can come into immediate operation. Or, and I do not know whether this is possible, track plates and their joints should be made of such a thickness of steel and be sprung so flexibly that the small anti-tank mine at present used will prove ineffective.

The problem seems to be very much like the one which faced the designers of the Mark I. tank. As regards protection against hand grenades they fitted a wire burster over the machine. Whether such protection would be suitable against air bombs is for the present-day designer to test out.

Should such direct protection be found to be impracticable then I consider that more anti-aircraft machine-guns should be mounted in the main turret. This would merely be a development of the last war's practice—one machine-gun in the turret.

So far its protective characteristics, now as regards its offensive and others.

Though, as I have pointed out, speed should be secondary to armor, it should, nevertheless, be reasonably high, say, 20 mile per hour on the level, which would give it a cross-country average of 10 to 12. The machine should possess great reserve power to enable it to negotiate broken ground.

The Master Weapon

Obviously it must be as reliable as possible, yet, what tank designers frequently overlook is that it must also be as comfortable as possible.

Every important part should be easily get-at-able.

Its circuit of action should not be less than 100 miles, its spanning-power not less than 14 feet, and its armament should consist of one turret-mounted high velocity gun, such as the 75 mm., one 6-pounder, and one or two machine-guns as well as its A.A. battery.

Granted that such a machine is the ideal we should aim at, a moment's consideration will show that, in actual fact, it does not solve our tactical problem in its entirety, and, to take a naval simile, this is the reason why.

Whereas in the sixties of the last century one armored battleship could have sunk a whole fleet of wooden three-deckers, once armored battleships were confronted by their like, their full powers could only be developed by developing or designing auxiliary vessels, such as cruisers, destroyers, minesweepers, etc.

Correspondingly on land, what we should aim at today is not solely an ideal tank, but above all an ideal tank organization. Therefore we do not want a general purposes machine but instead a special purposes machine, the master-weapon as it were of a general purposes tank organization.

For instance, as our ideal tank will, in all probability have to land on a hostile shore, we want amphibian tanks to establish a bridgehead for it. Once it is landed we want much lighter and less powerful machines to reconnoitre for it. When it is launched into attack, we may want mine-exploding machines to clear a path for it; also artillery tanks to batter down concrete emplacements, also A.A. tanks, whose duty is to deal with dive-bombers; also bridging tanks, which will assist it over wide trenches, streams, canals and rivers.

Further still, we shall want armored infantry transporters, which will rapidly and securely bring infantry forward to hold the defences our ideal tank has conquered, and, finally, pursuit tanks to exploit the break-through.

Steel Plus Brains

All these machines go to build up a tactical organization, a combination of powers, each one of which adds to the powers of our land battleship by subtracting from its limitations.

Such, in brief, is our ideal tank problem—the master-machines and its satellites.

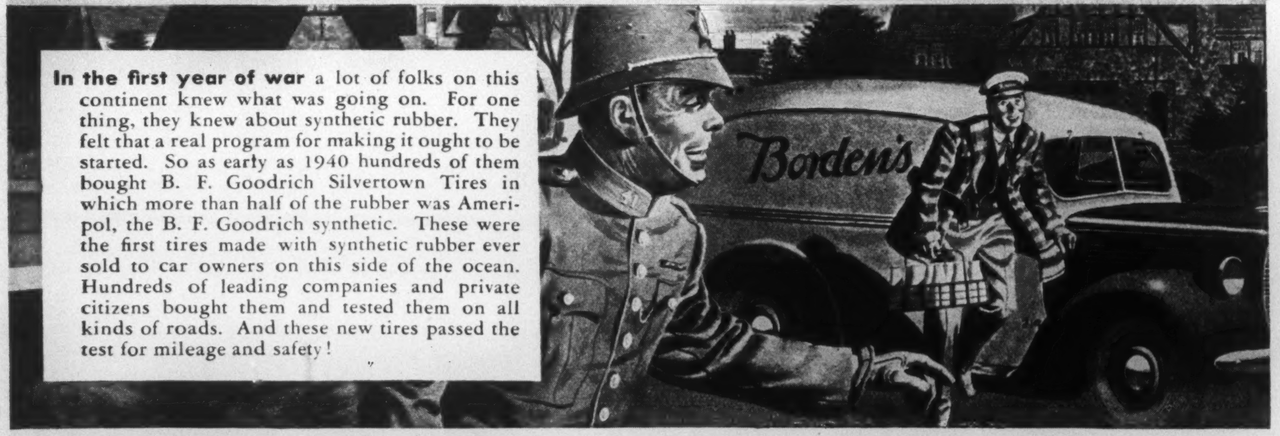
In 1918 we were in the process of building-up such an organization, and, be it remembered, the Tank Corps was, then, but two years old! The Medium D. was our ideal machine in theory, and to assist it in becoming so in fact we had already built or were building the following auxiliary machines: A 6-in. howitzer or 60-pounder tank, two types of mine-exploding tanks, a lethal gas tank, a smoke generating tank, a 6-in. mortar tank, a salvage tank, an R.E. tank, a bridging tank, a torpedo tank, a supply tank and a tank infantry carrier.

In ideas at least, though not in mechanical perfection, the old Tank Corps Headquarters of 1918 were 30 years in advance of their day. In 1919, had the war continued, we should have exploded the enemy's anti-tank mines mechanically: at El Alamein, in 1942, they were grubbed up by hand!

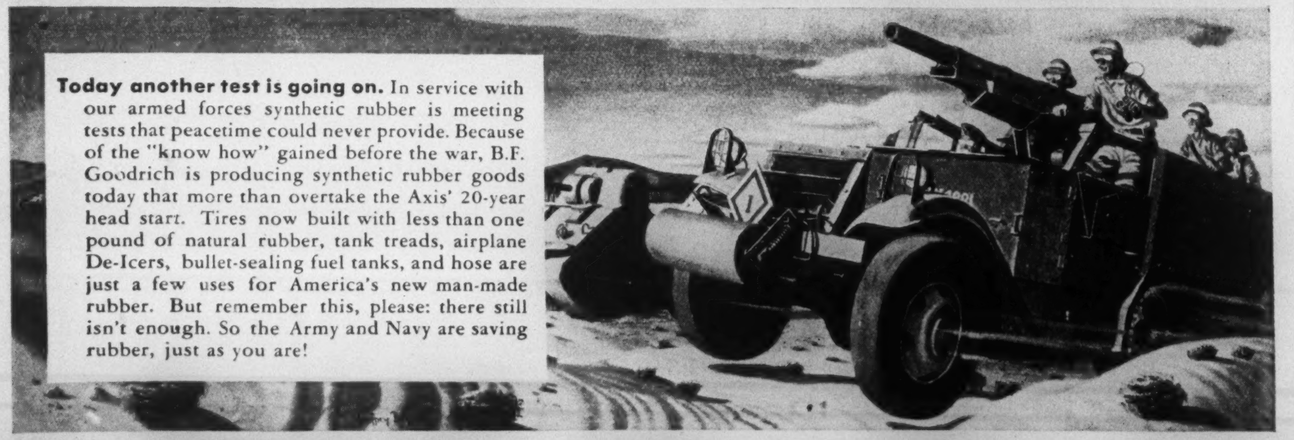
Certainly let us design an ideal tank but still more certainly let us fashion an ideal tank organization. The means are not only iron and steel, shot and shell, petrol and grease, for let us never forget that the spark which detonates all these material things into the perfect war machine is the idea in the head of some foreseeing genius—something intangible, unweighable and unbuyable!

They may not be flattering to the figure, but these life-saving jackets, known to flyers as "Mae Wests", have been the means of saving the lives of thousands of airmen forced down in the sea. This girl inspector is hanging up the inflated jackets.

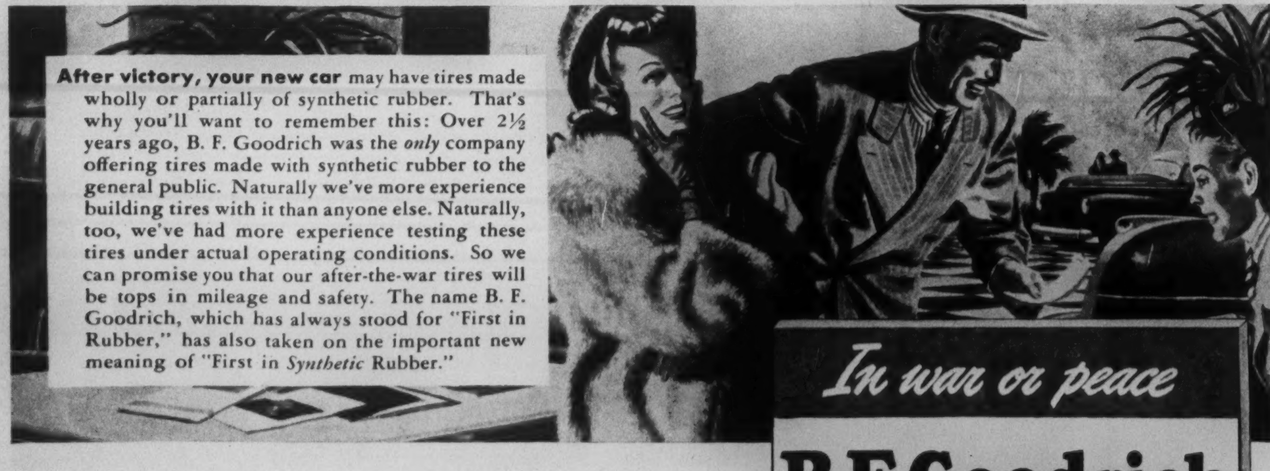
How dramatic test launched the first synthetic tire program on this continent



In the first year of war a lot of folks on this continent knew what was going on. For one thing, they knew about synthetic rubber. They felt that a real program for making it ought to be started. So as early as 1940 hundreds of them bought B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Tires in which more than half of the rubber was Ameripol, the B. F. Goodrich synthetic. These were the first tires made with synthetic rubber ever sold to car owners on this side of the ocean. Hundreds of leading companies and private citizens bought them and tested them on all kinds of roads. And these new tires passed the test for mileage and safety!



Today another test is going on. In service with our armed forces synthetic rubber is meeting tests that peacetime could never provide. Because of the "know how" gained before the war, B.F. Goodrich is producing synthetic rubber goods today that more than overtake the Axis' 20-year head start. Tires now built with less than one pound of natural rubber, tank treads, airplane De-Icers, bullet-sealing fuel tanks, and hose are just a few uses for America's new man-made rubber. But remember this, please: there still isn't enough. So the Army and Navy are saving rubber, just as you are!

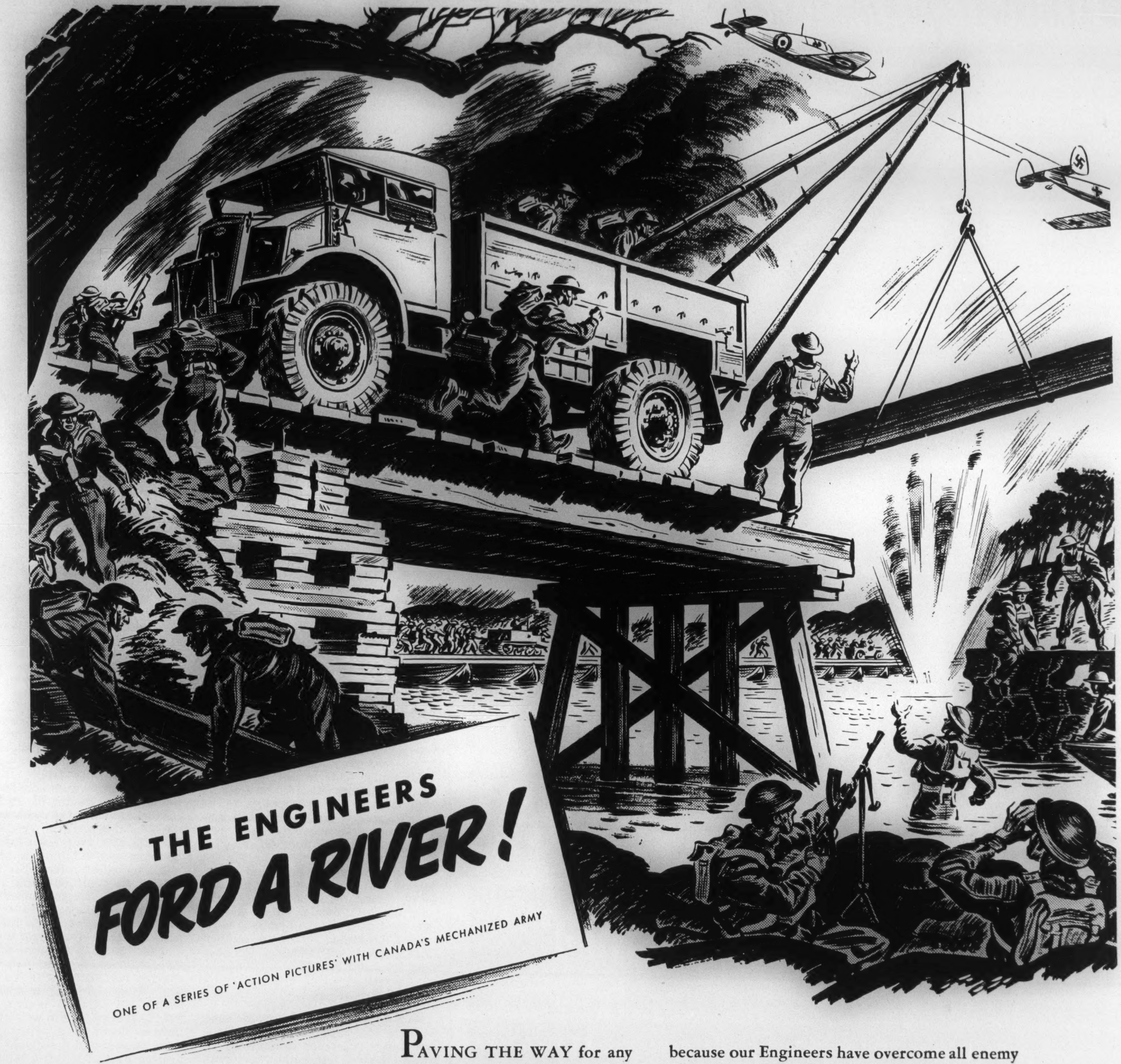


After victory, your new car may have tires made wholly or partially of synthetic rubber. That's why you'll want to remember this: Over 2½ years ago, B. F. Goodrich was the *only* company offering tires made with synthetic rubber to the general public. Naturally we've more experience building tires with it than anyone else. Naturally, too, we've had more experience testing these tires under actual operating conditions. So we can promise you that our after-the-war tires will be tops in mileage and safety. The name B. F. Goodrich, which has always stood for "First in Rubber," has also taken on the important new meaning of "First in *Synthetic* Rubber."

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

A few of the many companies that bought Ameripol tires in 1940 and 1941:

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AMERICAN CAN CO.
THE BORDEN CO.
J. I. CASE CO.
GENERAL BAKING CO.
GENERAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING CO.
GEO. A. HORMEL & CO
INGERSOLL-RAND CO.
KELLOGG COMPANY
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
PET MILK SALES CORP.
STANDARD BRANDS, INC.
SWIFT & COMPANY



THE ENGINEERS FORD A RIVER!

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First in, last out in military operations, the Sappers hack roads through thick jungle, locate and dig up hidden mines, make unexploded bombs safe. They dismantle booby traps, erect suspension bridges and provide water supplies to all formations in the field. Most United Nations victories have been made possible because our Engineers have overcome all enemy obstacles—taking *hours* instead of days to peg out safety lanes through mine fields and make way for the attack.

With modern mobile equipment, the Engineers today take the "impossible" in their stride! When the history of this war is finally recorded, many of the highlights will be provided by the courage and achievements of our gallant Sappers.

• • •

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W R Campbell
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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Labor Dispute Appellants Need Clean Hands

This letter was written before the action of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on Monday instructing the Labor Board to recognize the Mosher union. The attitude of the Board in regard to that instruction is not yet known as we go to press.

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

QUITE the most important development for some time in the troubled labor relations situation is the blunt and studied refusal of Mr. Justice McTague's National War Labor Board to recognize Mr. Mosher's Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees as the bargaining agency for the employees of the Montreal Tramways in face of the acceptance by the Labor Department's own special commissioner of the Mosher union's claim to recognition based on its illegal strike action, which was so successful as to tie up transportation and paralyze war production in the country's first city for several days.

The significance of the Board's refusal to hear Mr. Mosher as the representative of the Tramways' workers is in its disallowance of the union's claim to bargaining rights based on the success of coercive action notwithstanding that the disallowance repudiates and invalidates the action of the Minister of Labor in accepting, through his special commissioner, Mr. Goldenberg, the Strike as proof that the union was entitled to speak for the employees.

The new ruling is all the more significant in that it comes from a board that has avowed its support for labor's cause of collective bargaining. Labor leaders know, when they are told that they will not be recognized by the court unless they are within the law, that employers will be treated in the same way if their hands are not clean. Altogether, a new and favorable departure would seem to have been made in the handling of labor relations even in advance of any results from the current inquiry into them.

The departure comes at a time when it is more than ever important to discourage strikes and other interruptions of production. The public knows from official admissions that an acute labor shortage exists in the essential industries of agriculture, lumbering, metal mining and coal mining, but statements regarding war industries have been so conflicting that a serious situation has been somewhat obscured. Those who should know place the shortage of workers in war plants at 200,000. On top of this a good proportion of the 177,000 recruits the army is calling for this year must come from these plants. The weeding out process is now started and the word from top men in both the Labor Department which is in charge of the army draft and the Munitions and Supply Department which is responsible for war production is that only absolutely key men are to have further draft deferments. This means, of course, that compulsory transfer of workers ineligible for the army has to be speeded up and carried from the lowest through increasingly higher essentiality classifications of employment. War industries will hardly get all the workers they need and manufacturers of consumer goods are definitely going to be short. With the potential of female labor already heavily drawn on, the auxiliary services of the armed forces are competing vigorously with industry and business for what is left.

Use of Prisoners

Well-founded alarm about next winter's fuel supply resulted in the emergency order for compulsory return to the coal mines of all men with coal mining experience in the army or in other employment. But other possible methods of relieving the labor shortage are faced with difficulties—especially that of using war prisoners. There is a nice conflict of opinion on the prisoners question. Employers in undermanned industries, influenced apparently by the widely held supposition that the hearts of Italians are not in the war against the United Nations, would welcome Italian prisoners. The trouble is that there aren't any in Canada except a few civilian internees and won't likely to be any before the fall at the earliest. Employers whose views have been canvassed seem for the most part to feel that the use of German war prisoners would not be safe, that their enthusiasm for the Nazi cause would lead to escapes and sabotage. The Labor Department not only does not want to force the unwelcome Germans on employers but seems also to share their views as to the danger. On the other hand, the military people who have had charge of the prisoners in their internment are quite confident of their ability to control them should they be put to work and are willing to supply all that are asked for with military guards sufficient in their estimation to see that even the most patriotic of the Germans behave themselves. So, while provision has been made for use of the war prisoners the extent to which this manpower reservoir will be drawn on has not been determined.

The next development to look for in price control is the extension of last December's consumer price subsidies to meats. The occasion is the unrelenting upward push of the cost of living index. Donald Gordon is as determined as he was last winter to prevent the index from achieving the one point rise from the last wage bonus adjustment period which would entail another boost in the bonus, with a consequent increase in the production cost of consumer goods and an ultimate rise in the cost of living. So the process initiated last December, of having the consumer pay only part of the retailer's price for goods over the counter and the government's Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation pay the balance out of the tax money contributed by the consumer to Mr. Ilsley's Treasury, is to be enlarged to embrace meats in order that the index may be disciplined into containing itself at a respectable if artificial level.

Consumer Pays

We run the risk, of course, of having the control people regard us with a jaundiced eye when we mention that the part of the cost of a commodity which the consumer doesn't pay over the counter is paid for him by Mr. Ilsley's agency out of his taxes. The authors and administrators of anti-inflation policy and methods prefer to have it go out to the consumer that a beneficent government is keeping down his cost of living without undue emphasis on the, to them, irrelevant fact that it is doing so at his expense. Subsidies are always announced as being in the interests of the consumer regardless of the fact that the consumer pays for them. It is only fair, of course, to mention also that the consumer would pay more for his living if he paid it all across the counter because the subsidies through which he pays for part of it keep down the production cost of the things he buys.

It may be of interest in this connection to point out that the total cost of price control subsidies from their inception down to March 31, 1943, has been much less than anticipated by control officials themselves and far less than amounts mentioned in uninformed speculations. It was exactly $65,161,506. Of this $30,999,920 was on domestic goods, and of $34,161,586 paid on imported goods $24,179,771 was in the way of subventions to meet high shipping and insurance charges and petroleum products a large part of which went to direct war purposes. To the subsidy bill has to be added trading losses of the Prices Stabilization Corporation, Wartime Food Corporation, Canadian Wool Board, and Wartime Salvage amounting to $3,440,528. Butterfat was the most expensive item in domestic subsidies, costing $10,078,597. The subsidy on footwear cost $3,272,489, garment leather $1,283,519, coal $1,185,646, canned goods $1,873,000, groceries $1,536,573, tea and coffee $2,682,397, milk (subsidy to primary producers) $5,099,000 and (to retailers) $3,660,000. Subsidies and trading losses do not represent the total cost of price control as the loss in revenue from remissions or reductions in taxes and duties to bring down prices has not been included. Administrative expenditures on price control amounted to just over $1,000,000.

Any readers who may have a desire to delve more deeply into the record of price control in Canada may gratify it by an expenditure of twenty-five cents on a well prepared chronological history of the policy and its administration—written of course from the official point of view—which has just been got out in blue-book form as a "Report of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, September 3, 1939 to March 31, 1943 and which may be obtained from the King's Printer.

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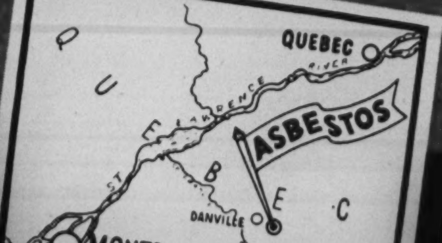

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The Crown and Canada's Constitution

BY EUGENE FORSEY

In this second article (the first appeared last week) Dr. Forsey continues his argument for the recognition in Canada that the "reserve power" of the Crown still exists, and is valuable for the preservation of constitutional freedom.

The Crown can and should dismiss its Ministers in certain circumstances, if it can find other Ministers who will take responsibility for its actions and who either have a majority in Parliament or are ready to appeal to the people. In this article the circumstances are enumerated.

IN MY previous article I endeavored to establish the point that certain abuses of our parliamentary system are possible, that they are dangerous to liberty, that they cannot be prevented or punished by the Courts, and that the Crown alone can protect the rights which are involved. The conclusion is that it is the duty of the Crown to see "that every Government is held responsible to Parliament and every Parliament to the people."

What, specifically, are the circumstances in which this reserve power of the Crown should be invoked? It is probably impossible to compile an exhaustive list. But it seems clear that in at least the following cases the Crown in Canada would be amply justified in refusing to follow the advice of its Ministers and in seeking to find other Ministers willing to take responsibility for the contrary course:

(1) The first case is perfectly illustrated by the Tupper-Aberdeen crisis of 1896. Sir Charles Tupper's Conservative Government had secured a dissolution of Parliament. It was decisively defeated in the elections. None the less Tupper, after his defeat, calmly advised the Governor-General to fill up the Senate, the Bench and Deputy Ministerships with members of the defeated party, and this though the Conservatives had been in office continuously for eighteen years! The Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, refused thus to set the verdict of the electorate at defiance. Tupper resigned, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office, accepting responsibility for the refusal. To say that Aberdeen ought to have accepted Tupper's advice, and that Laurier ought to have supported him in doing so, is an affront to common sense. To say that such a course would have been "constitutional", "democratic", or "in accord with the principles of responsible government", is to talk unadulterated nonsense.

New Importance

The question has assumed new importance since 1896, because the Governor-General himself is now appointed on the advice of the Dominion Government. It is universally recognized that there is nothing to prevent the appointment of a Canadian. It is therefore by no means inconceivable that an unscrupulous Government, defeated at the polls, might attempt to hamstring its successor, by advising the King to appoint a notorious partisan of its own. Clearly such advice would be subversive of the Constitution, and clearly the King would be bound to refuse.

(2) A Government secures a dissolution, finds itself in a minority, and advises a second dissolution forthwith, without even allowing the new Parliament to meet. Keith, and Chalmers and Asquith, say plainly that the Crown could refuse, and Jennings implies the same. They are obviously right. To argue the contrary is to grant a Cabinet the right to have as many elections as it likes, without letting any of the Parliaments meet, until the electorate, in desperation, either gives the Cabinet a majority or removes it by extra-constitutional means. By no stretch of the imagination can this be considered "democratic". On any rational view of the Constitution, it is unquestionably the Crown's duty to insist that a newly elected Parliament shall at least be allowed to meet and try to transact business. If it proves unable to do so, unable even to elect a Speaker (as in Prince Edward Island in 1859 and Newfoundland in 1909), then a fresh dissolution is of course inevitable. But until that has been proved, the Crown is bound to refuse to assassinate a legislature which the electors have only just chosen.

It may be objected that this is tilting at windmills, that no Government would ever tender such monstrous advice. But the thing came very near happening in Canada in 1925. On September 5 of that year, Mr. King secured a dissolution. The election, October 29, returned 116 Conservatives, 101 Liberals and 28 Progressives, Labor and Independents. On November 5, one week after the election, and one month and two days before the new Parliament could even enter on its legal existence, Mr. King, in an official statement, boldly claimed the right to an "immediate" second dissolution. True, he added that he did not in fact propose to advise dissolution until "at least" Parliament had had a chance of "expressing its views", "disclosing its attitude". None the less the claim is on record, and it is by no means impossible that it might be put forward again, and with insistence. Against such an attempt to destroy parliamentary government the only protection would be the Crown's power to refuse dissolution and call on the Leader of the Opposition to take office.

(3) A Government secures a dissolution, fails to get a clear majority at the polls, perhaps finds itself not even the largest single party in the state. It nevertheless decides to retain office for the time being, meet

(*Continued on Next Page*)

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(*Continued from Page* 9)

the new Parliament, and try to carry on with such support as it can get from other parties. The House of Commons defeats it. It then asks for a second dissolution. If an alternative Government is clearly impossible, or if a great new issue of public policy has arisen, or if the Government has managed to maintain itself for some years and the Parliament is nearing the end of its maximum term, then a second dissolution is proper. An appeal from the House of Commons to the electorate is justified if there is a substantial cause of public policy. It is not justified for the mere purpose of prolonging a particular Government's existence. This principle was clearly laid down by Peel, Russell, Gladstone and Todd. It was in effect reaffirmed by Asquith in 1923, with the explicit approval of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon and the subsequent endorsation of Sir John Marriott and Professor Ramsay Muir: "The Crown is not bound to take the advice of a particular Ministry to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of general elections so long as it can find other Ministers prepared to give it a trial." The contrary view Asquith described as "subversive of constitutional usage" and "pernicious to the general and paramount interests of the nation at large". No Government is entitled to play a game of constitutional ping-pong, in which, defeated at the polls, it appeals to the new Parliament; defeated in the new Parliament, it appeals again to the electorate; defeated again at the polls, it appeals again to Parliament; and so on indefinitely. No Government can be allowed to make itself irremovable.

(4) No Government is entitled to dissolve Parliament while a motion of censure against it is under debate in the House of Commons. In the words of Edward Blake, the Crown's prerogative must not be used "in order to prevent the action of the people's representatives, in order to withdraw from their cognizance the great cause pending between Ministers and their accusers". The country has an absolute right to the judgment of the House of Commons on a motion censuring a Government for misconduct. No Government can ever justify denying that right. In the whole history of the British Empire, no Government except Mr. Mackenzie King's in 1926 ever ventured to try. If the Crown granted dissolution in such circumstances, it would make itself an accomplice in a flagrant act of contempt of Parliament.

Public Opinion

(5) Sir Robert Borden, in 1916 and 1917, laid down the principle that no extension of the life of the Dominion Parliament "should be asked for . . . or approved, unless it appears to have the support of public opinion, and unless it is approved by both political parties, . . . by a unanimous, or practically unanimous, vote". That principle applies equally to provincial Legislatures (though presumably any Parliament with a mandate for the purpose, and perhaps any Parliament fresh from the people, may legitimately prolong its own life along with that of its successors for a reasonable period even if one political party objects). It is the principle followed in Britain in the last war and again in this, and followed by Sir Robert Borden himself in 1916 and 1917. It is significant that in Britain, bills prolonging the life of Parliament are specifically excluded from the operation of the Parliament Act, and require the consent not only of the Crown but of the House of Lords. Of the Canadian provinces, only Quebec now retains an Upper House, so that elsewhere this particular safeguard against the tyranny of a partisan majority (for what it is worth) no longer exists.

It is the more necessary that the sole remaining safeguard, the reserve power of the Crown, should be brought into play to protect the people's rights. In the Ontario and Saskatchewan cases, the Lieutenant-Governor would have been fully justified in refusing his assent to the Extension Bills (there have been twenty-five refusals of assent in Canadian provinces since Confederation, the most recent in 1924), and thus forcing an early dissolution. If the existing Government in each case had refused to accept responsibility for this action, the Lieutenant-Governor could have dismissed it and called on the Leader of the Opposition to accept the responsibility. Even now, though assent has been given, the Lieutenant-Governor may still insist on an early dissolution, and if necessary enforce his view by dismissing the Government and calling on the Leader of the Opposition.

The Only Protection

(6) Finally, there is the possibility that a Government might postpone the meeting of Parliament indefinitely, or even try to govern without Parliament for a considerable period, supplying itself with funds by means of Governor's warrants. Here again the only possible protection for Parliament and the people lies in the Crown's reserve power to refuse to issue the warrants or, in the last resort, to dismiss the Government.

Some people will probably object that any exercise of the reserve power is "undemocratic", or that they do not believe in giving an appointed official like the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor any power whatever to restrain the actions of elected officials.

The first objection is just superstition. The reserve power can, and in many instances should, be used to preserve democracy. It cannot possibly, within the framework of our Constitution, be used against democracy. For the Crown can never refuse the advice of one Ministry unless it can find another Ministry to accept responsibility for the refusal; and the new Ministry must be supported either by the existing Parliament or by a new Parliament. What is really undemocratic is the rubber stamp theory, which in effect confers on the Cabinet power to defy Parliament and the people alike.

The second objection is equally unfounded. In the first place, there is no question of "giving" power to the Crown or its representative at all. The power is there. It is purely a matter of pointing out its constitutional limits and its value. In the second place, practically no one objects to giving appointed judges power to restrain the actions of elected officials, or to the use of such power where it exists. Why is it proper to invoke the power of the Crown's Courts for the protection of popular rights but improper to invoke the protection of the Crown itself? Why is it proper to ask Mr. Justice Hope to use a power which he does not possess to frustrate the will of the majority in the Ontario Assembly, but improper to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to use a power which he does possess for the same purpose? Surely it is time we used our common sense in interpreting the Constitution, instead of allowing ourselves to be mesmerized by the repetition of schoolboy jingles about the Crown "always" acting on the advice of the Ministry in office.

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WAR LESSON
No. 1

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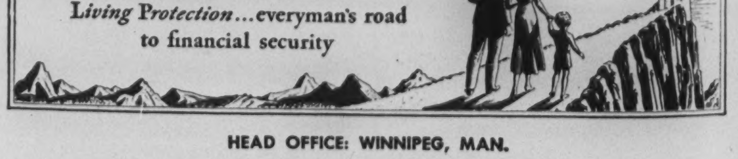

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Authority in the Air

BY B. K. SANDWELL

A DELEGATE at the annual meeting of the League of Nations Society in Canada, held in Ottawa this month, expressed the view that there was little or no opposition in Canada to the idea of a League with real teeth in it, a real power of authority over its member states. It is quite true that it is difficult to find people who will stand right up in meeting and say that there should not be a League of Nations or anything resembling it; but unfortunately that does not mean that there are no people in Canada ready to resist with tooth and nail every attempt to limit the absolute sovereignty of the Canadian Parliament by transferring some of its authority over Canadians and Canadian territory to a broader and (within its assigned powers) higher government. And without this limitation of absolute sovereignty, for us as for all other member nations, there is no hope for an effective League.

Fortunately there is one sphere in which the need for the recognition of a supra-national authority is so obvious and compelling that there really will be very few persons even in Canada—nay, even in the United States,—who will deny it or attempt seriously to obstruct its organization. This is the sphere of aviation. The concept of national sovereignty as extending infinitely upwards until it hits the sun, moon and stars is not capable of being seriously maintained by persons of greater mental powers than a Chicago newspaper owner or a lady member of Congress. If the nations of the world are not willing to accept, not for Germany only but for themselves as well, the principle that what goes on in the air above the territory of any nation is a matter of interest to all nations, then all hope of freedom from fear must be abandoned for the great majority of the dwellers upon earth.

An Open Path

For the air is now an open path by which the aggressor can reach his victim without a moment's notice, travelling if need be over the land surface of any number of intervening countries, to strike that victim to the heart before he knows that he is chosen for destruction. The concept of a boundary implies the concept of something that can be defended—unless, as with the Canada-U.S. boundary, the idea is that it will never need to be defended, in which case it is a boundary for administrative purposes only, almost like that between Ontario and Quebec. But in the air no boundary is defensible. No neutral can prevent the passage of fighting aircraft through the air above his territory.

The only safe principle in regard to the air is the principle that as soon as an airplane or a lighter-than-air ship leaves the ground it becomes subject to the control of an international authority and ceases to be subject to the control of the authority which rules on land. It is quite useless to attempt to distinguish between military aircraft and civilian aircraft, for the perfectly simple reason that you can convert a civilian aircraft into a military one by merely loading it with bombs instead of passengers or freight. The supranational authority must therefore be able to control the number of civilian aircraft operated by any country, the training and discipline of their personnel, and to a degree even the number and direction of their flights; in other words the right to enter the air must cease to be an appanage of the sovereign power in authority on land, and become an appanage of an international power.

There is reason to suppose that even the United States would not be too reluctant to accept this international power, in the administration of which the United States government would obviously have a good deal to say; because the truth is that without it some very essential parts of the American defensive system are in a highly exposed position. The Panama Canal is not defensible against air raids except those proceeding from a very considerable distance. If any nation in South America were to provide itself with a substantial air fleet and were to conceive the idea—naturally in conjunction with other nations—of striking at the United States suddenly and with the hope of producing a highly paralyzing result, it could do on the Panama Canal what the raiders of the United Nations have just done on the Ruhr waterpower system. The results would be vastly more disastrous than those of the Japanese surprise attack on Hawaii, which proceeded from a distant base, and which nevertheless almost succeeded in destroying American power in the Pacific beyond possibility of recovery.

U.S. Enemies Canada's

The considerations impelling Canada to the same acceptance are even stronger. The enemies of Canada will always be also the enemies of the United States, and in future it is probable that any attack on Canada will be intended as an attack on the United States. Mr. Armour Mackay in a recent article in these columns pointed out that Canada is the veritable crossroads of global flight. We are the next-door neighbors of both Northern Europe and Northern Asia, and a well directed raid across the polar seas would play havoc with many of our most strategical industrial, power and transportation centres, and could not possibly be parried at the outbreak of a war. At that stage air power is the tool of the aggressor and is of little value for defence; it is only when the attacked nation has the endurance to hang on for a long time that air power becomes useful to it, and air power properly used by the aggressor may easily deprive the attacked nation of the ability to hang on.

The British have come to a realization of this fact, and we believe it is almost certain to win ultimately the acceptance of the Americans. Canada should certainly use all her influence in favor of the internationalization of the air. Without it we are, as Mr. Mackay pointed out, either the Belgium or the Switzerland of the next war, and we certainly do not possess the geographic defences which have enabled Switzerland to maintain her independence, not to mention the fact that our relations with both Britain and the United States make it wildly improbable that we could maintain neutrality.

A Widening Authority

To those who believe in the supranational authority as desirable in itself, this situation holds great promise. For if we have a sphere in which a supranational authority *must* be set up in order to attain the slightest prospect of world peace, then we have a sphere from which that supranational authority may gradually and experimentally spread to many other spheres. The air authority will obviously have to be backed by a fairly substantial international police force; we cannot rely entirely on the method of sending diplomatic "notes" to nations which offend against the air rules. That force will be available for dealing with other infractions of the comity of nations. The council or assembly or senate which makes the air rules might itself make, or at least afford a precedent for other councils or assemblies which would make, rules relating to many other matters in which the absolute sovereignty of the individual nation is an imperfect guarantee of justice—the treatment of minorities among other things. When we have found that the surrender of absolute national sovereignty in one important sphere is not wholly ruinous to our economic interests or our pride, we may be willing to make a similar surrender in other spheres.

Rudyard Kipling saw what would be needed, many years ago, and put it all down in a story. The kind of world that he foresaw was a world unified by the voluntary co-operation of free and civilized nations. Even our enemies have foreseen and are aiming at a unified world, but they are aiming at it by means of the dictatorship of one nation, the Master People. We do not have to refuse to unify the world because our enemies are trying to unify it the wrong way.

THE OTHER PAGE

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Why the British Would Have Won in 1940

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

EVER since Mr. Churchill revealed the desperate condition of Britain's defences during the summer and autumn of 1940, this correspondent has been titillating his imagination with a conception of what might have happened if the Nazis had invaded and occupied this island during that eventful year.

My growing knowledge of the English character points to the conclusion that a successful Nazi invasion would have ended the war—in favor of the British. The Nazi occupation forces would have been driven completely batty; their commanders would certainly have perished of acute stomach ulcers brought about by aggravated frustration; and Hitler, in residence at Buckingham Palace, would have long since died of apoplexy. The war would have been over and the British, as usual, triumphant.

It is not, therefore, a matter of complete rejoicing that the Germans paused across the Channel when England had only 50 outmoded tanks and a few museum field pieces with which to repel the threatened invasion. Let me explain.

Take the average Englishman. He is a curious fellow. When he likes you, he can be completely charming. When he doesn't know you, he can be graciously civil. When he doesn't like you, he can cut you with a glance as though with a saber. And his sense of humor is as murderous as a tommy-gun when it is pointed in a specific direction.

WE HAVE many stories of suicides among the German occupation troops in Holland, Belgium and France along with evidence that these troops were made unhappy by the frigid bearing of the civil population. Well, the Dutch, Belgians and French are amateurs at this sort of thing in comparison with the English. If German troops were occupying England, the Thames would be doing a rushing business nightly in Nazi suicides. The Englishman is a finished product at the game of behaving with the utmost correctness while slitting your throat with a well-turned phrase.

If I were betting on a contest between a gun-toting Nazi thug and an Englishman armed only with his crisp sense of superiority, I would make the Englishman an odds-on favorite. The Nazi would certainly wind up with nervous exhaustion while the Englishman wound up having a cup of tea.

For instance, when the Englishman is thrown into the company of people he doesn't particularly like, he suddenly becomes slightly deaf. He acknowledges every attempt at conversation with a quizzical grunt and nothing more. This is an excruciating experience for the person trying to make the conversation, but it is only half the Englishman's instrument of social torture. He also becomes incapable of speaking plainly. He mumbles in his beard words which cannot possibly be understood, thus completing the process of making the other fellow utterly uncomfortable.

Now, there is no person the Englishman hates more at this moment than the Hun. I can envision nothing more terrifying than the Englishman's hate if the Hun were occupying this country. He would so exasperate the invader as to make life for the Germans a nightmare. His ancient reticence would suddenly crystallize into a very sharp point. He would neither hear German instructions nor answer German questions. And the Hun would be helpless to deal with this bizarre people. The Englishman is an expert at the sort of mental jiu-jitsu which throws the bully every time.

BUT, you may argue, if the German invaded Britain he might avenge his social frustration with liberal use of the firing squad. He might murder hundreds of thousands, particularly those in authority.

The reply to this argument is that this strange island without the British running it would be as useless to the German as a watch without the works. To the foreign mind, even to the American mind, the British administrative and industrial organization is complicated beyond comprehension. How it has attained efficiency in this war is a profound mystery. The Germans could not solve it in a hundred years of trying.

Take British war industry. A Nazi gauleiter placed in charge of British production would be rendered insane in 24 hours. The aircraft industry, for instance, is the product of a hundred thousand little workshops scattered all over the island. Vital parts are made in country garages and city cellars, each employing two or three men. How they are controlled and coordinated is something not even the Britisher can explain. But somehow they all work in concert. It is the prime example of British muddling through to excellent purpose. Given all the pieces of this jigsaw puzzle, a Nazi gauleiter couldn't put them together. Only a seemingly indolent Englishman, sitting at his desk while his secretary pours tea, manages to make the system work.

Of the British system of social order and justice, the only possible explanation is 1066 and all that. Nobody knows. Nothing is written down. But it works.

IF, THEREFORE, the Germans ever invaded this country they would find themselves in a strange social and industrial wilderness utterly incomprehensible to the mechanical mind. Without the Britisher's hand at the control nothing would function. The Nazis would find themselves frustrated, mystified and ostracized. And, of course, after a few months of English weather they would probably all die of pneumonia.

With all due respect to British resistance in 1940 and 1941, I am driven to the conclusion that this island would have won out anyway, even after a successful German invasion. In fact, the Germans would have discovered much sooner than they have that they can't beat England, let alone the world. The fabulous British simply don't know how to lose a war or an argument.

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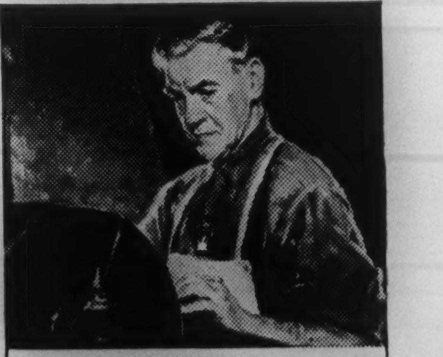
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I.L.O.—the Horse That Draws the Economic Cart?

BY COROLYN COX

Why did Washington send a personage of ministerial rank to a Conference in the province of Quebec in the middle of April—and one of Mr. Roosevelt's busiest ministers, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, at that?

Why did a former cabinet minister of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain also attend the same gathering?

The International Labor Office, now domiciled at McGill University, was the reason. It holds the key, in its knowledge and experience on the subject of labor, to most of the great problems of the postwar period.

ASK the average Canadian "What is I.L.O.?" and he will probably reply that it is one of those labor unions. Fact is the most exciting piece of international machinery, survivor of twenty-three years active operation, successfully converted from peace to war, ticks over right down in Montreal, and only the few are aware of its existence.

The International Labor Office came here from Geneva because of war sweeping across Europe, but it by no means plays the role of a "refugee". It is more like a primary production factory moved away from a bombing centre to a spot where it can continue to function in full war activity. Post-war problems are not the only concern of this organization.

McGill University has given I.L.O. "quarters", an amazing setting of faded gentility in the former Coristine mansion on University Street, now a rabbit warren of offices stuffed with files, papers, oddments of furniture. Here, working at top speed, are gathered the cream of the world's authorities in social legislation, manpower problems, international economics, nutrition, agrarian problems, wartime working conditions for merchant seamen, conversion of labor for war industries, and a hundred other vital subjects.

Here indeed is a Little United Nations at work, here a world organization that came into being at the time of the League of Nations, but survived the storms that wrecked that imperfectly designed vessel. I.L.O. attracted to itself the United States when that country would have none of the League, has enhanced its value and prestige through practical activity during the present conflict.

I.L.O. was set up concurrently with but not as a part of the League. It is tri-partite in composition, having representatives of labor, management and government, i.e. the people. It concerns itself with surveys of and recommendations to improve living standards of the people, the world over. The League took on economics, foundered upon trade rivalries and national jealousies. The peoples, everywhere, continued to be interested in a common project, raising living standards, and I.L.O. functioned on, maintaining through the past twenty years of international upheaval an inspiring congeniality of spirit.

Tremendously Busy

First thing that impresses the visitor as he creaks through the dingy halls from one converted bedroom to another, which now constitute the offices of I.L.O. staff, is how tremendously busy everybody is. The place has more the air of the Munitions and Supply buildings in Ottawa than of an academic dreaming ground. Individuals, extremely capable looking men, are continually departing and arriving by plane to and from Mexico, Bolivia, Chile or Peru. Last month the former Director, Mr. John Winant, now American Ambassador to Great Britain, dropped down out of the sky, walked into one office after the other, spreading added energy and enthusiasm from his deep sincerity, warm personal friendship with the staff, incurable belief in man's ability to master his own predicament. Since Mr. Winant resigned from his I.L.O. post to become a diplomat, Edward J. Phelan has served as Acting Director.

A glance at the present disposition in world affairs of former chiefs in the administration is some indication how extensive a part I.L.O. experience is playing. In addition to Mr. Winant as Ambassador to Great Britain, we find Mr. Harold Butler, another former Director, now Minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the U.S., and Mr. A. Tixier, formerly assistant director, is the Fighting French representative in Washington—covers a lot of territory!

With the dawn of what Mr. Roosevelt calls "The Age of the Common Man", and our progress through what we all concede is "the peoples' war", the machine that is the I.L.O. begins to look like the horse that draws the economic cart, rather than a bit of baggage carried by industry. Perhaps a good approach to I.L.O. viewpoint is to say that commerce as such is not important except as it contributes to the welfare of all peoples.

In the last three years, the Axis have hi-jacked us all into a position where neither commerce nor industry nor anything else can mean a thing to us except insofar as they contribute directly or indirectly to winning the present war. That fact has got our minds loose from old moorings, so that the next turn of our attention is more easily made. Is perchance the concern of I.L.O. the real meaning of life, the basic first principle on which all our industry, trade, processes of government and what-have-you must really be oriented?

Jobs I.L.O. is Doing

What are the jobs I.L.O. is doing? Officially it is put this way. Ever since the outbreak of war in September 1939, I.L.O. has been studying with special care the manifold problems involved in the development of a national war economy. Before it left Geneva, the Governing Body approved a program of work for the Office which comprised the analysis of a series of social and labor problems in time of war, including those of employment organization.

How those sentences fan out! Going the rounds of the Office in Montreal, we find Pierre Waelbroeck, Belgian, Chief of Employment and Labor Conditions Section, preparing, with the help of his expert assistants, such reports as "Labor Supply and National Defense", under which title come pertinent headings such as "Allocation of Manpower between the Armed Forces and Industry", "Control of Employment" and "Vocational Adaptation of Labor Supply", wherein our attention is swept through the United States, the British Dominions, to Germany and Japan. Organization information runs from the making of inventory of labor supply to special machinery for cooperation with employers and workers.

Obvious it is how each country may profit by the experience of another in these matters as we travel the road of Mars. Then, when armed conflict terminates, you switch gears, as it were, head forward, use this organizing data and training skill not for the destruction of an enemy, but to pursue the welfare of all peoples. War has shown that given adequate employment opportunities, it is possible to make good use of everybody by locating people in jobs where they can best use their services.

Should we decide to pursue an economic policy adapted to the situation of employment, Mr. Waelbroeck knows the answers.

Down the creaking stairs and along a passage in one of the few rooms with a rug on the floor, you find the incredible Stein. Dr. Oswald Stein, Czech, heads Social Security.

He was working on an I.L.O. project in South America when war broke out, came here direct to join the Office when it moved from Geneva. In Havana, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador he has been called to assist governments planning social security measures. Great Britain had him for over a month while the Beveridge plan was a-borning. Social security he terms a common aspiration that should lead not to reduction of initiative, but to the best use of the skills and intellects of a people. It is, incidentally, one of the few fields in which the Russians and ourselves today can meet on a common ground, since both their system of government and ours need social security measures, even when there is expanding employment.

Lumped down upon the Economics Section headed by New Zealander John Riches has come Statistics. He carries the load well. In the train of his economic studies comes the possible post war role of international lending and investment. Canada, of course, looks likely to be one of those nations who will stand in the lending class and should be specially interested in devouring whatever material Mr. Riches' Section turns up on the subject.

By a side door Nutrition has crept into his Section, too. Now in preparation, "Nutrition in Industry", of utmost importance to any war effort, falls naturally within the scope of economics, since poor economic conditions may be the reason for inadequate nutrition. Along this trail I.L.O. has vastly stimulated the making of family budget studies the world over to find out what are the actual conditions about which the world must concern itself.

Employment of Seamen

Close to the hearts of all of us is the work of Robert Lafrance in whose Section come those studies on conditions of employment of seamen in wartime. Everything gets into the survey, from life saving apparatus and how to get it adapted to the special harrowing fate that has through history fallen to Chinese seamen in the employ of other nations. Dr. Lafrance sees progress achieved, however.

Across the road in another loaned building, you make a delightful discovery in trailing agriculture. It leads you to the desk of a Turk, Dr. Oswald Osmay. Probably the incredible collection of languages he has mastered have sharpened his perception of word meanings to result in his speaking English with a careful and effective selectivism few of us equal. Dr. Osmay, before joining the staff of I.L.O., served as general secretary of the international commission that carried out the only exchange of population in history to settle differences and litigation. It took place between Greece and Turkey.

It seems to matter little what the complexion of your social thinking, to carry to success any scheme for sane, reasonable existence in the world, expert exposition of the facts and experience of all the nations provided by the I.L.O. as by no other agency on earth is a prerequisite, either in carrying the war on the Axis to a successful conclusion or in establishing modus vivendi in peace than can endure.

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THE HITLER WAR

Now The Battle of Germany

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL'S assertion before Congress that it was worth experimenting to see whether "the use of air power by itself could bring about the collapse of Germany or Italy", and Sir Archibald Sinclair's declaration that the Battle of Germany is on, indicate that our air bombing school of strategists is at last to have its full chance.

Harris showed a year ago, at Cologne, that he was ready with the technique. All he needed was the planes, British and American. But American big bomber production had not reached full swing, and what there was of it was being dispersed over the wide world: to Hawaii, the Solomons, Australia, India, the Middle East, and notably, the North African venture. British four-engined bomber production was surprisingly high last year—within half-a-dozen of American, I have been told—but during the latter part of the year fully half of these big machines were being seized by Coastal Command for desperately-needed anti-submarine patrol.

Concentration at Last

Now the most serious diversions are over, and production has increased sharply, in both Britain and the United States (where 500 four-engined bombers were produced in April, being four times as many as in April 1942). The anti-submarine patrols are being filled out with mass-produced Liberators, leaving almost all of the British four-engined production and a large share of the American Fortresses free for a concentrated effort against Germany. Dispersion, often forced on us, has been our bane during the past three years; concentration in one theatre, against one enemy at a time, is what we need for victory.

In recent weeks there has been a most heartening concentration of effort against the Ruhr, and Churchill's statement that it was our settled policy to make it impossible for Germany to carry on large-scale war industry, coupled with the greatest of all raids, against Dortmund early this week, makes it look as though this vital centre of German heavy industry were to be the first object of our "experiment".

Knocking out Germany is still a huge task, if one reckons that each of 50 major centres will require, say, three "thunderbolts". But knocking out the Ruhr now appears to be within our reach. Dortmund has now had two of the greatest attacks in history, in each of which about one-quarter of the weight of bombs dropped on London during the entire fall and winter of the Blitz were deposited on this city of only one-sixteenth London's population, in an hour's time.

Duisburg, at the other end of "Happy Valley", has been plastered repeatedly with giant raids. Essen is the most heavily bombed city in the world, so that weeks ago its newspaper wrote that there was "a limit to what people can stand, and this limit had now been reached by the population of the Ruhr." Bochum, Essen's smaller neighbor, received a mere 1000 tons a fortnight ago; and Mulheim and Gelsenkirchen have not been neglected. One may ask, how much of its normal production will the Ruhr be able to carry one after one or two more saturation raids on each centre?

Nor can it be doubted that the Ruhr is still the main German arms forge. Light industry can be readily dispersed; and the German aircraft industry has been spread across Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and France. But blast furnaces and the gigantic hydraulic forge presses which I have seen in Krupps and other Ruhr factories cannot be easily moved.

In fact, I saw great new buildings being erected at Krupps in Essen, at Rheinmetall, the big gun factory in Duesseldorf, and at Mannesmann, one of the world's greatest steel tube works, also in Duesseldorf, on my last trip through here a couple of years before the war. The destruction of the Mannesmann tube works, incidentally, has been one of the sharpest blows to German locomotive production and maintenance.

The nimble brains which invented the raid on the two big dams, and which have been crossing up German defence arrangements with the repeated Mosquito raids on Berlin, will mix things up a bit and find interesting variations on the Ruhr theme. The real Battle of Berlin may, however, come only at a later stage, when the German fighter defence has been considerably weakened and RAF-RCAF night raids can be alternated with American daylight raids on the capital.

Day Raiders' Problems

At present the night fighter defence over the deep territory leading to Berlin is still formidable. And to judge from the fierce fighter opposition which the Germans put up against American daylight raids against coastal points such as Wilhelmshaven, penetration by the Fortresses far inland is still impracticable. The load of ammunition which it would be necessary to carry would cut into the useful bomb-load, which is in any case restricted by the speed and altitude at which the raids are carried out. And the strain imposed on the gunners by hours of fighting would be too great.

An American military observer has suggested that the Fortress commanders are seeking a solution of this problem by taking along, to cover the bomb-carriers, other Fortresses in which the whole bomb-load has been given up to additional armor, guns, gunners and ammunition. Another tactic which has proven effective is for the outside planes in the formation to change places with the inside ones, when the ammunition of the former has been exhausted.

The whole idea of the Fortress raids is, of course, that they are made in close formation, which gives them great combined defensive power against fighter attack; and the bombs are dropped in a pre-arranged pattern, which is supposed to blanket the target. The defensive strength of the Fortress formations has been adequately proven. For each bomber lost they account for an average of five German fighters, which is a promising exchange, considering rising American and declining German plane production, and is the most effective way we have found since Dieppe of forcing the Luftwaffe to fight (and be chewed up) along this front.

Then there is no doubt but that they can bomb in greater precision by day than can be done by night. One hears more and more British tributes to their pattern bombing, and I have seen a photo of an enemy airfield which had just received the treatment and was almost completely blanketed with mathematically-spaced hits. The main American objective for the present appears, however, to be the U-boat building yards and bases all the way from St. Nazaire around to Kiel.

Andrews a Big Loss

In one of their most successful blows, against Vegesack, near Bremen, they put out of action a big yard which was launching two U-boats a month, or perhaps a twelfth of the whole German production. More recently, at Kiel, the Americans staged their biggest raid to date. And when they followed this up with a double operation, against Emden and Wilhelmshaven at once, it became known that a whole new bomber group had come into operation.

The force which Maj.-Gen. Eaker, its commander, admitted this spring was still "pitifully small", is at long last growing rapidly, and it is to be hoped that Eaker's promise that it will be as strong as the RAF Bomber Command by the end of the year will be fulfilled. It has, however, lost in Lieut.-Gen. Frank Andrews, American commander-in-chief for the European theatre killed in a recent crash in Iceland, possibly the outstanding American air leader since Billy Mitchell.

Not only is the American bombing force in Britain fast increasing in numbers, but it is, according to Army Air Force headquarters in Washington, now receiving Fortresses with a 10-ton bomb capacity. This represents a remarkable increase from an originally designed bomb capacity of 2½ tons, and if it were not that the prominent British air authority, Sir Roy Fedden, after a visit to Seattle specifically stated that the Boeing B-17F was now the greatest weight-carrying bomber in the world, I would have thought that we were hearing about a new and bigger model.

The 2½-ton load was some time ago increased to 3½ tons, but the shortness of the bomb-bay, for one thing (only 11 feet long compared to the Lancaster's 33 feet), hampered further increase, as also did the alti-

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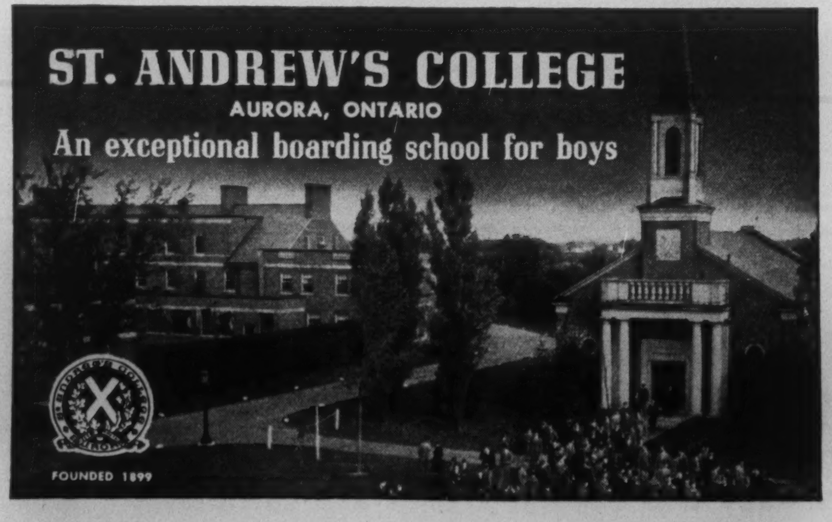

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tude at which it was desired to operate the Fortress—that is, 30,000 feet. There was also the question of how much more speed could be given away: many miles an hour had already been sacrificed to increased gun-power and ammunition load.

I have heard from American airmen of a couple of one-ton bombs being slung under the wings, to give a total load of 5½ tons. If this load has now been almost doubled, it is not to be assumed that, even if the structure would stand it, the Americans have simply hung on the additional bombs like Christmas tree decorations. It seems that, instead, the fuselage must have been re-designed to give a longer bomb-bay, more powerful engines installed, and some range (which means gasoline load) sacrificed.

10-ton Fortress

Even so, this new Fortress can be expected to carry its full bomb load only the shortest distance, and at by no means the speed or altitude which have hitherto been distinguishing features of its attack. It seems just possible, in fact, that what we are hearing about is a Fortress *night* bomber, in which considerable gun-power, speed and altitude have been sacrificed for bomb capacity, and the revealing flame of its exhaust dampened out. Whether for day or night use, here is a mightier weapon than those we have been using.

With all this emphasis on strategic bombing I think it should be emphasized that Mr. Churchill did not go all-out for winning the war by air attack, in his carefully-measured pronouncement before Congress. Let us review carefully what he did say. Most widely quoted have been his statements that "the experiment is well worth trying", and "there is certainly no harm in finding out." But he also stipulated that "other measures be not excluded."

He declared that Hitler was "reserving his supreme gambler's throw for a third attempt to break the heart and spirit and destroy the armed forces" of Russia; that, considering this, we "must do everything that is sensible and practicable to take more of the weight off Russia *in 1943*"; that "all our war plans must be dominated by the supreme object of coming to grips with the enemy under favorable conditions, *or at any rate, tolerable conditions;* that we must engage the enemy *"on the largest possible scale, at the earliest possible moment,* wherever it is profitable *or possible* to do so"; and that "undue prolongation" of the war held "grave dangers" for us.

Goodbye, Comintern

This sounds like a refutation of the arguments of people who have been so won over by the results of strategic bombing that they believe we should postpone our invasion until next year, when it would be little more than a mopping-up operation, they say, the puncturing of a hollow shell.

It may be that the place and date of our invasion "on the largest possible scale" were set as long ago as at Casablanca. But as I interpret Mr. Churchill's speech, we are going to give the bombing of German arms centres full fling, as necessary preparation for invasion in any case, and in the hope of persuading Hitler against making his "gambler's throw" in Russia; and proceed with amphibious operations in the Mediterranean. From the intensity of our air attack on Pantellaria, Sicily and Sardinia, the seizure of all of these cannot be far off.

The political event of the week was the dissolution of the Communist International. As a piece of political and propagandist strategy alone, this was a brilliant move. The Berlin propagandists, who have been working the Bolshevist bogey as their last hope, and trying to sell the small nations of Europe on the necessity of retaining a strong Germany as a bulwark against the red flood, were first thrown into confusion, and then broke out in frustrated fury. It was just another dirty Bolshevist trick, inspired by that "Jew" Roosevelt, which would fool nobody.

If, however, the Soviet Government were to sincerely carry out the announced policy of dissociating itself from local communist parties all over the world, this would represent the biggest single step which Stalin could have taken towards establishing relations of real confidence between his regime and our democracies. The fact that these local groups followed, not a policy dictated by local needs or interests, but one laid down in Moscow, has always been a source of suspicion and resentment among our people—as for instance when they opposed our war against Hitlerism, but immediately swung about when it became Russia's war.

The local parties have seemed, however, to have more and more difficulty in recent years in determining the exact "line" to follow, and there have been times when one questioned how much they and their headquarters in Moscow were really "in the know" on Soviet Government policy. They were obviously thrown into great confusion, for instance, by the deal with Hitler in August 1939; and John Scott tells in his "Duel for Europe" of how the people at Comintern headquarters studied Stalin's latest speeches carefully for weeks before venturing to lay down the new line.

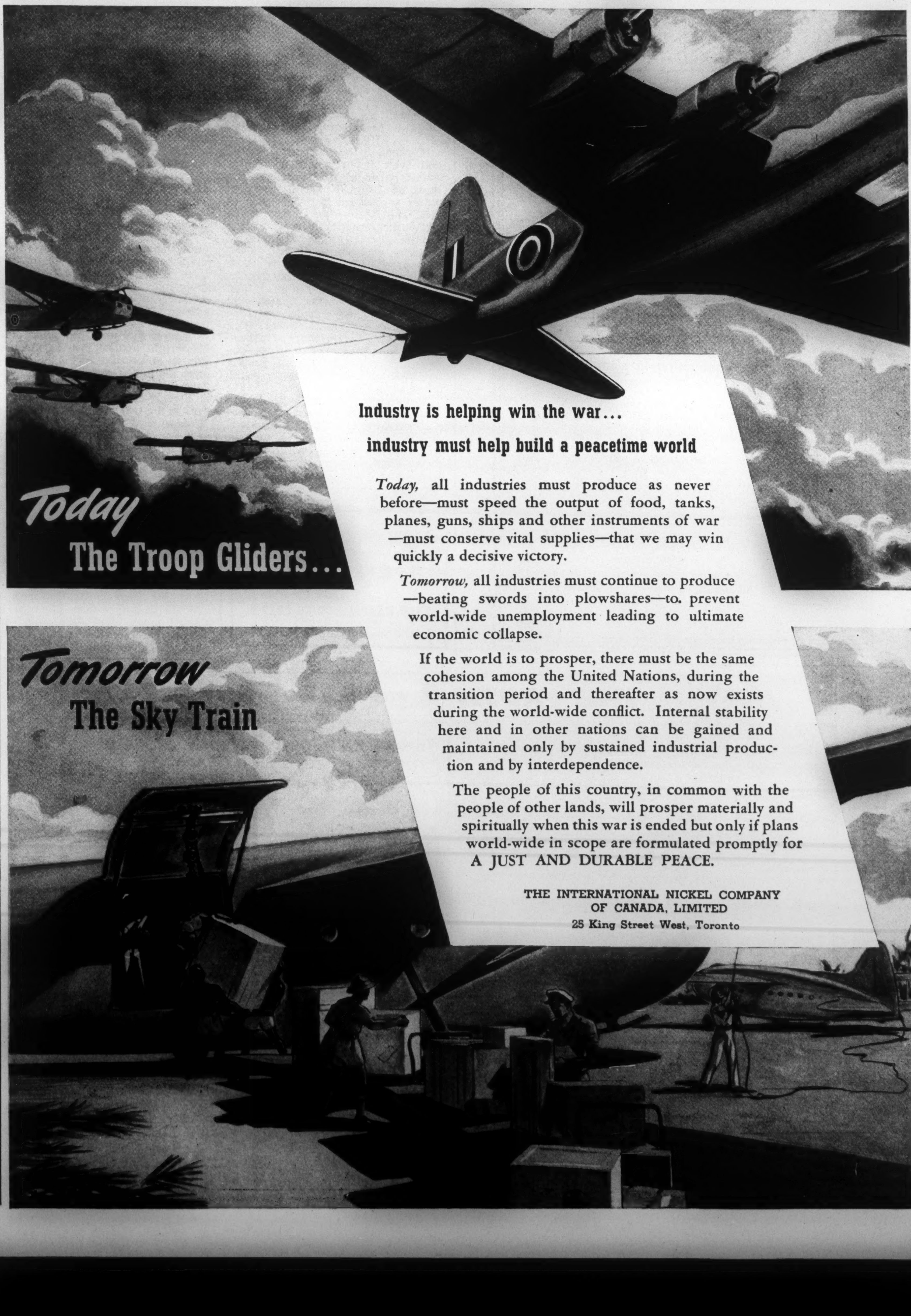
Under these circumstances the Comintern was very far from the "other hand" of the Soviet Government which Trotsky intended it to be, and the argument which Sir Bernard Pares presented in speeches across Canada recently, and gives in a new Penguin book, that the demise of the Comintern was a natural outcome of the struggle won by Stalin and his administration of technicians and administrators over the Trotskyite world revolutionaries, gains weight.

French Get Together

Another welcome political event, foreshadowed early in the week but yet to materialize, is the final settlement between the De Gaullist and Giraudist French camps. Both sides say that it is practically settled, and that De Gaulle is to come to Algiers this weekend. If so, then it seems that the uncompromising leader of the Free French has at last won his point as to the exclusion of governors and military commanders from the central executive. These are to be made, in true republican fashion, the *servants* of the civilian authority.

General Giraud may have been impressed by the strong display of De Gaullist sentiment which he discovered in liberated Tunisia. On the entry of our troops into Tunis people enquiring for "the French" invariably explained that they meant the Free French of General LeClerc, who had marched across the Sahara.

How Giraud and De Gaulle will agree on, or divide, the highest post, is not yet clear. But Mr. Churchill made it quite plain in his speech that General Giraud was to be commander-in-chief of the French forces, while he praised the constitutional arrangement by which the functions of civil authority and military authority are combined in Roosevelt, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek.



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If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations, during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Royal Academy Has Its Spring Exhibition

BY P. O'D.

IN SPITE of all the unkind things the critics say about the Royal Academy, its Spring Exhibition—it used in happier days to be the formal opening of the "Season"—is nearly always the best and most interesting picture-show of the year. And not so old-fashioned either, when all is said and done. The Royal Academy moves like most other human institutions, though with perhaps a more leisurely dignity than most. After all, it is the rebels of yesterday who are the Academicians of today—or, at any rate, some of them.

This year's Show, which opened last week, may be called a good average—nothing to make the headlines as "the picture of the year", but plenty of variety, plenty of interest, plenty of good work, and, let it be said, plenty of beauty. Plenty of pictures that artists have obviously painted to please themselves, pictures that have nothing at all to do with the war—except, it may be, as an escape from it.

Naturally there are quite a few war-pictures—if only because a good many have been commissioned by the War Records Office. Chief among these are the two by Dame Laura Knight, in one of which a comely young woman is bending over a machine and grooving a breech-ring. The other is called "A Balloon Site", and shows a number of ladies of the A.T.S. doing their stuff among the tethered gas-bags. Good pictures, well-painted, full of accurate detail, no doubt, but more valuable as records than as works of art.

It seems to be considered useful, and even important, that records should be made, like these two pictures of Laura Knight's and such others as Richard Eurich's "Dieppe" and "Destroyer Picking up Survivors". But I cannot help wondering a little glumly just how interested posterity, and not so distant posterity—ourselves in another few years, let us say—will be in these records, if they have no other appeal than their veracity and the honest skill with which they depict wartime scenes. Not very much, I fear. With such as these are the walls of neglected museums hung. The great war-pictures are generally painted quite a long time afterwards, and not in the midst of the struggle.

Fortunately, as I said before, there are a lot of other pictures, landscapes and portraits, as well as the subject-pictures and costume-pieces without which no Academy Show seems complete. Many of them are full of interest and charm, though none of them stands out sufficiently to make this Show especially memorable. Good stuff, lots of precious metal in the ore, but "run of mine".

Coward Does It Again

That astonishing young man, Mr. Noel Coward—in spite of the years it is still difficult to think of him as middle-aged—has done it again. Most playwrights, even distinguished and successful ones, achieve their successes only every now and then after many long months of incubation and travail. But Mr. Coward tosses the things off in pairs, and when they are properly started on their careers, becomes bored with them. It is too easy.

At present he has two new plays in London, running on alternate nights at the Haymarket. He stars in each, and they are both smash-hits, easily the most amusing and absorbing of the new shows in Town, though quite distinct in theme and method from one another. The public is clamoring for seats, and would go on clamoring for another year at least. But Mr. Coward won't have it. He intends to close them down at the end of June.

"I have been touring in these plays for seven months," he says, "and I shall be there in London for two. I feel strongly it is time I did something more directly for the troops." So Mr. Coward at the end of June will go off somewhere abroad to entertain the boys. Which is certainly a very, very nice idea. But what other playwright and actor is in the position to make that sort of gesture—or would have the gumption to make it, if he were? As I said before, he is a very astonishing young man.

As to the two new plays themselves, "Present Laughter" is Mr. Coward at his most Noelish and irresponsible—the mood, I must confess, in which I have always preferred him. The plot, what there is of it, describes the plight of a popular actor of apparently irresistible charm, who cannot escape from the complications which it introduces into his private life. Light stuff, which bears about as much relation to real life as confetti does to potatoes, but amusing, clever, and unfailingly good "theatre".

The second play, "This Happy Breed", is a sop to Mr. Coward's social conscience, which becomes inflamed much more often than one might expect of this pampered pet of theatrical fortune. It is the simple chronicle of the Gibsons family during the years 1919-1939, when they lived at No. 17 Sycamore Road, Clapham Common. An address like that is a major symptom, and you can easily imagine the rest—the decent, quiet, hard-working father, the harassed mother with her implacable standards of morality, the children who grow up and develop as life and society will let them.

You can easily imagine all that, but what you can't imagine so easily is the sympathy and understanding that Noel Coward puts into it. He knows all about that sort of life. He learned it as a boy when his parents ran a theatrical boarding-house in Pimlico. He knows also how to turn it to dramatic effect, as he does every now and then—remember the lower middle-class scenes and characters in "Cavalcade".

It is not the most distinctive Coward, good as it is. Other playwrights can do that sort of thing as well as he, and better. But the light frothy stuff he can cook and serve more skilfully than anyone else in these days. No matter how real and earnest life may have become, there is always a place for it—perhaps more than ever just now. A little "escapism" is good for everybody.

Viscount Hewart

Viscount Hewart, who died the other day at the age of 73, was an unusual figure among the Lords Chief Justices of England—the exalted position which he held from 1922 to 1940. One is apt, somehow or other, to think of a Lord Chief Justice as a large, dignified, and rather formidable figure, but here was a Lord Chief Justice—and a remarkably able and courageous one—who was a chubby and rubicund little man, with sparkling eyes, and the sort of features that always seemed ready to twist themselves into a grin. But he could look stern enough when he had to.

Viscount Hewart was an unusual Lord Chief Justice in a good many ways, and in none more strikingly than in the frankness and courage with which he denounced the works and pomps of bureaucracy. He publicly described government by officials as "administrative lawlessness", and fought hard against the growing tendency to give uncontrolled and almost arbitrary powers to the heads of Government departments, thereby putting their decisions beyond the reach of the law.

In a speech before the Manchester Reform Club he bluntly declared that he could not accept the proposition that a Lord Chief Justice was "condemned to a lifelong and compulsory silence upon the affairs and interests of the State". Just to show that he meant what he said, he followed it up with a book called "The New Despotism", in which he attacked bureaucratic institutions as striking at the foundations of English justice.

Lord Hewart never ceased to be the blunt Midlander—they are blunt, mighty blunt up North. Neither did he forget his years as a newspaperman, part of which he spent in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. He was, in addition, a scholar and a wit. But people are likely to remember him best for his defence of the public against the encroachments of the Civil Service. It was needed, and still is.

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doesn't appear to trouble these chee
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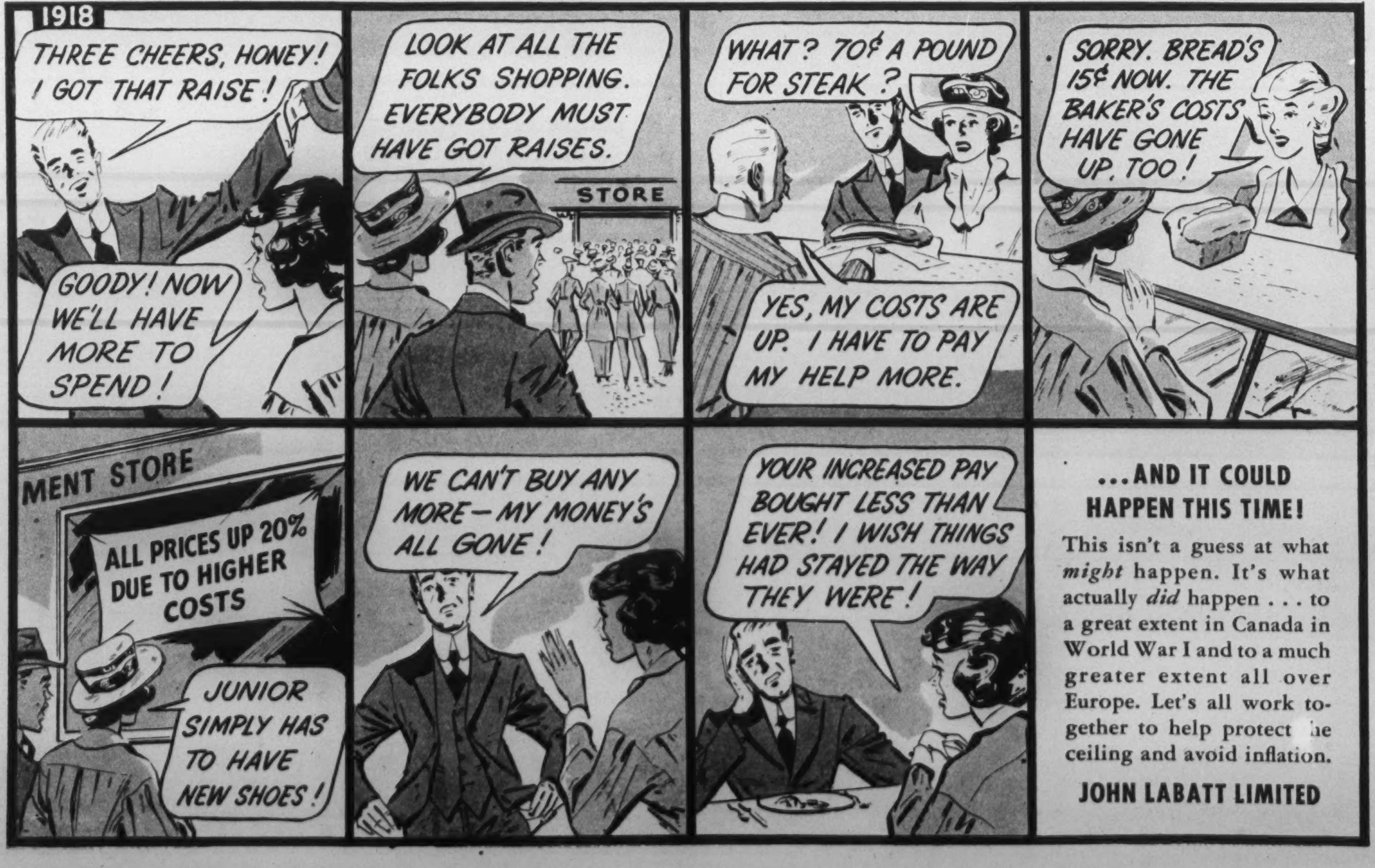
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? What Happened in 1918! By Ti-Jos


1918
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LOOK AT ALL THE FOLKS SHOPPING. EVERYBODY MUST HAVE GOT RAISES.
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SORRY. BREAD'S 15¢ NOW. THE BAKER'S COSTS HAVE GONE UP, TOO!
MENT STORE
ALL PRICES UP 20% DUE TO HIGHER COSTS
JUNIOR SIMPLY HAS TO HAVE NEW SHOES!
WE CAN'T BUY ANY MORE—MY MONEY'S ALL GONE!
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Do the Leafs Really Exist?

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THE present premier position of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the International League standings is a cause of great wonder and amazement to all. Such a state of affairs has not obtained since the days when the grandfathers of the present generation of fans were babes in arms. No one seems to know just how it comes about, but there it is for all to see.

A number of theories have been advanced in explanation of the phenomenon. That of Professor Frederick Eakins, of Princeton University, long famous as an expert on hallucinations and applied delusions, is worthy of note. Eakins, it will be remembered, first achieved wide publicity for his findings in regard to the so-called "curve ball", which he said didn't curve at all. This discovery came as a pronounced surprise to a number of ballplayers who had spent years watching balls appearing to curve and even getting paid for it. (The ballplayers, not the balls.) So it may readily be assumed that Professor Eakins' latest theory will also surprise many. It will surprise in particular those who all season have been paying good money for the privilege of watching the so-called "Leafs" play, for Professor Eakins believes that the Leafs do not exist. They are an hallucination, a figment of the imaginations of victory-hungry fans, conditioned by too many years spent in International League basements. One of these fine days they will go Poof! and disappear, up in smoke or back into the magic lamp, quicker than a public-improvement dollar into a politician's pocket.

PROFESSOR EAKINS' theory has been well-received in spiritualistic circles, but has been regarded somewhat coldly elsewhere, since it has been proved beyond a doubt that Toronto ballplayers eat and, as Doctor Heinz Schucklegriber, the Berlin physicist asks, who ever heard of a ghost eating? Doctor Schucklegriber, well-known for his work in compiling enemy casualty lists for the German high command, can do almost anything with figures. He is at present in Toronto studying under the official scorer at Maple Leaf Stadium.

Doctor Schucklegriber, as might be imagined, sees the high standing of the Leafs in the light of his own researches. According to the Schucklegriber hypothesis, the science of compiling casualty lists for the G.h.c. is simplicity itself; you simply take the figures mentioned in the day's reports from the front, multiply by ten, divide by two (so that the estimates may truthfully be termed "conservative"), and then multiply by a thousand. Word of this revolutionary system, Doctor Schucklegriber believes, has leaked out of Germany and reached the ears of the official scorer, who uses it solely for the purpose of adding up the score of the Leafs.

Doctor Schucklegriber, it goes without saying, sneers quite openly at the ridiculous theory of his colleague, Herr Rosenberg, whose views on the Super-race are well and favorably known to all. The learned Doctor believes it to be quite impossible that, as Herr Rosenberg claims, nine big blond Nordics are A.W.O.L. from the Schultzstafel and playing incognito (a position somewhere between first and second base) for Toronto. As Doctor Schucklegriber so succinctly asks, why would any Nordic want to leave Germany? Or, as a lot of other people ask with equal succinctness, why would anybody want to go to Toronto, especially on Sunday?

THE writer, who has spent no little time and done no little research (none at all, in fact) on the solution of the problem of the Leafs' incredible success, quite frankly puts little or no stock in any of the theories mentioned above. Having been fooled by many a curve ball in his time, he is inclined to suspect that Professor Eakins may be a repressed fastball man and his theory sheer wish-fulfillment. Doctor Schucklegriber's name reminds him of something vaguely and unpleasantly familiar. And of course any man named Rosenburg who puts forward the kind of theories *he* does is obviously a fraud. So the writer has been forced to fall back on a hypothesis all his own. It was a long fall.

It has long been apparent to close followers of the Leafs in other seasons that something was wrong, and both of us were puzzled by the fact that our favorites seemed to get as many hits as anybody else, but not as many runs. Only recently has it been clearly understood that this was because the other teams kept getting their hits when the bases were literally teeming, while with admirable sportsmanship the Leafs invariably refrained from embarrassing their opponents when the latter were in this unfortunate position. The results of this policy were regrettable. It was also a fact that while opposing pitchers took great delight in throwing the ball *past* local batsmen, our pitchers held that the basic principle of the game was rather that the batter should hit the ball and acted accordingly. This did not work.

This year all that is changed. It must be the war. The old sportsmanship is gone. Our boys think nothing of knocking the ball right over the fence with as many as three men cluttering up the bases, and a pitcher who tosses three strikes in a row past the visitors is considered practically a hero. In the old days he'd have been considered a miracle man.

IT IS of course not of the greatest importance to anyone living outside Toronto that the Leafs are currently perched on the top rung. At least it wouldn't be if their sudden turn for the better were not indicative of what is going on all over the country. Let's make that all over the world, now that we stop to think about it. Look at the Phillies. They'd been living in the cellar for so long that they weren't even paying rent on it any more. Look at them now. They're not at the top, of course, but at this writing they're three steps on the way up. Look at Boston in the same league. A lot of people can't, because they don't believe it.

Naturally there must be a reason for it. There's a reason for everything. In this case the reason is that before the war certain teams were consistently good because they had on their payrolls a plethora of young and strong and healthy young men capable of doing great things on a baseball diamond. They set great store by these young men. The other clubs and Uncle Sam cast envious eyes in their direction. The other clubs couldn't do anything about it but Uncle Sam could, and did. The rest of the clubs had elderly fossils whom not even a hungry headhunter would accept as a gift, let alone Uncle Sam. And now lo! possession of even an elderly fossil has suddenly become a very enviable thing. Scouts for the once so proud organizations are out digging around the country for fossils and not finding any. The weak sisters have them all signed up to contracts very nice and legal and approved by Judge Landis.

The result is as mentioned above, and it's a very good thing for the game. As Professor Eakins remarked in his memorable treatise on The Curved Ball and Related Phenomena: "When you see a thing which can't be there, and it proves upon examination to be there after all, you are faced with a very difficult problem."

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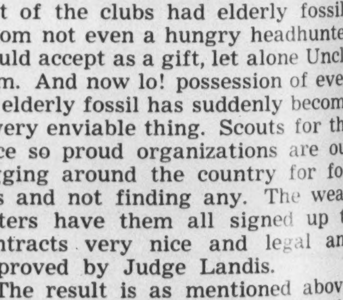
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

The Zweig Autobiography

THE WORLD OF YESTERDAY, by Stefan Zweig. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

WHEN the world was secure and altogether lovely, in outward seeming, a young lad in Vienna fell passionately in love with poetry and other flowerings of art. While still a student in the rigidly formal and classical *Gymnasium* he was consciously opposing the forces seeking to make him respectably usual, reading the younger poets in German and French, haunting the Opera and the theatre, cultivating his interest in music, and continually testing his own talent as a writer.

At nineteen, to his astonishment, an essay of his was accepted by the most influential newspaper in Vienna and his well-to-do and ultra respectable family was jolted into acknowledgment that the boy might possibly have talent. From that day onward Stefan Zweig, poet, dramatist, biographer, steadily cultivated his chosen field and used his leisure in travelling. He became the intimate friend of young writers in Paris, in Rome, in Berlin and of elderly savants at home. He was the complete internationalist; smiling alike at the romanticists, the pessimists and the new realists.

The war of 1914-1918 intensified his belief in pacifism and for him corroborated the theory of his friend Freud that the bestial instincts in man must break through the thin veneer which is culture. The post-war years intensified his horror of mankind *amok.* And then came the very Beast himself, Adolf Hitler—and Zweig was a Jew!

Then in Brazil with nothing spiritual left to him but perhaps five or ten years of shame he and his wife committed suicide. It's easy to blame him, to question his courage. It's not easy to imagine the awful state of a man torn up by the roots, his friends fouled and beaten and even murdered, his books burned by the hangman, his race proscribed, his very native-land fled into limbo. For he was sensitive as mercury; an in-dwelling sort of man believing in high things like poems and symphonies and color-masses and friendships and joy.

Here is his last work, brave with the truth, brilliantly written in a language not his own, revealing in clear light the years of a false security and a pretended civilization, and tracing the *Goetterdammerung* of Europe to its last abyss. The section describing the inflation-era in Australia and then in Germany is great and enduring literature.

Timber Land

A HUNDRED YEARS A-FELLIN', 1842-1942. (Gillies Brothers, Limited, Ottawa.)

FOR a hundred years the firm of Gillies Brothers, Limited, has been lumbering in the Ottawa Valley. In celebration it has published a most interesting volume on the trade and the men who made it, written mainly by Charlotte Whitton, and gracefully illustrated in sepia line-drawings by Jean Matheson.

It is not a paean of praise for the vast intelligence and superior diligence of the Company, and the successive heads of the Family. It is rather a record of the trade in general and is dedicated not only to colleagues but to competitors, and especially to those rugged pioneers who found in the Valley a terrifying wilderness and fashioned it into the home of a vigorous and industrious population.

An admirable book of 172 pages full of valuable historical material.

Arrears of Verse

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS ENGLAND, by James Edward Ward. (Longmans, Green, $1.00.)
THE JERVIS BAY, by Michael Thwaites. (Allen, $2.00.)
POEMS OF THIS WAR, Ed. Ledward and Strang. (Macmillan, $1.65.)
TOWN AND FOREST, by Lyon Sharman. (Macmillan, $1.00.)
SALT MARSH, by Anne Marriott. (Ryerson, 50c.)
CONTEMPORARY VERSE, (Canadian Quarterly, 25c.)
HAVE COME, AM HERE, by José Garcia Villa. (Macmillan, $2.75.)

I AM too fond of poetry ever to want to review it. I don't in the least mind damning a novel, but I am very reluctant to damn a poem. That is because I consider the making of a poem a great matter, not to be attempted lightly, nor to be lightly dismissed; and, because lyric poetry is the most subjective of all literary forms, the critic's personal bias being most likely to work injustice.

I like form and coherence and order; I am even old-fashioned enough to feel more at ease with poems that scan; I like rhymes. I hanker after the concrete and pictorial; abstractions, the essence of prose, seem to me a poetic impertinence. I like cadences, word music and word magic. I am not unduly impressed by copious employment of Anglo-Saxon monosyllables. I still use Keats as a touchstone. In other words, I am unfit to review poetry in the modern manner, and I have to make allowances for my own limitations. The books listed here have been on my desk a long time. I had hoped the editor would forget he had sent me them. He didn't. So—

"This England", by James E. Ward, is a collection of lyrics on the one theme. The verses are generally melodious, often picturesque, but it is difficult to sustain a mood of lyric exultation for six hundred lines. The best of them express the poet's happy memories of the beauties of the English countryside, and his own literary and academic associations. In one of several poems on Shakespeare, he makes the curiously inaccurate statement that he wrote "Of tiltings on a 'cloth of gold', of Crecy and the Spanish Main." Of the thirteen sonnets, I like best "On Seeing an Autumn Ploughman", and particularly the lines:

"Know you what soilsmen in your line have trod
Down furrows brown and piped once by Pan
To turn through time the meadow-land of God
Into the golden kernelled bread of Man?"

"The Jervis Bay" by Michael Thwaites, tells one of the most heroic sea-stories of the war in a manner to thrill the reader. It is written in "fourteener" couplets, varied by passages of comment in tetrameters. The verse is rough, often colloquial, but it is alive.

"Poems of This War", an anthology from the younger writers, is as difficult to discuss briefly as anthologies always are. The poems are often impressive, but perhaps more for what they are trying to say or have left unsaid, than for what they have actually achieved. Youthful cynicism and disillusionment appear, and impatience with formal structure. Much of it is the raw material of poetry, mined but not minted. Our war has not yet found its Brooke. The best work seems to be done by E. D. Young, Patricia Ledward, N. K. Cruickshank, Francis Gelder and Clive Sansom. I quote a lyric by the latter; fine, but not typical of the book as a whole:

"And when lord Death with all his gear
Stays his tireless horses here,
Disarms Possession, Love and Pride,
And goes his way with me beside,
Do not grieve that I have gone
This my latest journey on,
Nor think, because thy love is slain,
Thou and I not meet again,
But think I go with Death before
A little space and nothing more,
Finding way and home for thee
When thou, in time, shalt follow me."

"Town and Forest" by Lyon Sharman, with its small format, and its cover and frontispiece by Thoreau MacDonald, is a beautiful little book. Of its contents I am not so enamored. Mrs. Sharman is trying too hard to force her conventional sentiments into "modern" form—or neglect of it, and the results do not stand re-reading.

Anne Marriott's "Salt Marsh" was a disappointment after "Calling Adventurers." Her lyrics are melodious, her language and metaphors often striking, but she does not seem to have much to say. Sixteen pages of impressions, not yet fermented into poetry, are all this chapbook has to offer.

Of "Contemporary Verse" a mimeographed quarterly of the work of some of our younger poets, I would like to write enthusiastically. Most of it, however, struck me as self-conscious work of writers too lazy to clarify their ideas, or too wise to reveal how few ideas they have. What can one make of this material, which receives no illumination—for me, at any rate—from its context?

Bring the pigeons watermelons, Abelard.
The order has cool philosophic purity.
This is not largesse but Roman nobility.

Bring the peacocks oranges.
Turn the philosophy to sensuousness.
Pallas Athene is Greek thereby.

But if we bring the watermelons pigeons?
If we bring the oranges peacocks?
Is that very difficult?

This would not be Greek nor Roman.
This would be purity without philosophy.
This would be artistry.

This would-be artistry by José Garcia Villa is more lucid than some of his work. In an epilogue to the book, he explains that he has in several of his poems been "pleased to introduce a new method of rhyming, a method which has never been used in the history of English poetry, nor in any poetry." It consists of reversing final and initial consonants of the rhyming syllables, as: *near* to rime with *run* or *reign; light* with *tell* or *tall.* José Garcia has me licked. Maybe it's just the old story of the Emperor's clothes again; no one wants to be out of step with the big critics, who refer to his work as "momentous" I still think it's nonsense.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Children's Rights And The Tax

BY CHARLOTTE WHITTON

IN EVERY case of unmarried parenthood there are three parties to the situation — two adults (most of whom are of an age and judgment to realize their own contravention of the moral, religious and legal codes of their people) and one, utterly innocent and helpless—the infant or unborn child. Through the centuries, society has made the child the scapegoat and visited upon it the life long brand of illegitimacy and the social and economic disabilities of "nullius filius"—"the child of no man."

Very little opprobrium traditionally attached to the unmarried father, partly because corroborative proof of paternity was difficult to establish and the word or claim of a woman who had already transgressed in virtue and honor was not deemed worthy the consideration of the decent and upright, to whom no extenuating circumstance could ever be argued. So the unmarried mother was put beyond the pale by society, and the child as well. The mother's and her family's enmity and hatred often concentrated upon it, as the visible and living symbol of disgrace.

Under the bastardy legislation of England, from which practice in eight of the Canadian provinces derived, and the Civil Code of France the basis of Quebec procedure, the child born out of wedlock had no advocate. By the English common law, the child could claim support from the mother. Any ratepayer or any overseer of the poor—still the basic principle of our law in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — could initiate action for recovery of certain limited expenses against a putative father for a child, coming or likely to come on the poor rates as a pauper. An unmarried mother might apply to the poor law officials for care as a pauper for herself and her child or for the child alone.

In some of the provinces she might claim against the putative father for very limited amounts, the procedure so set about that action was usually futile or resulted in a pittance, adequate perhaps to pay part of her accouchement expenses and a few weeks' maintenance for the child. In Quebec, the Civil code recognized the child's right to maintenance by a parent and to sue therefore through a tutor. But even today, an unmarried mother cannot apply for the tutorship of her own child, save by authority of a family council of seven relatives or friends, the majority male. Until 1929 this council might consist of males only.

Prosecution and Penalty

Of course the Criminal Code placed the obligation of maintenance upon a mother for the maintenance of a child in her care and under it, also, a man is criminally liable for the maintenance of a common law wife and children, if he has in any way recognized them. But the Code provides prosecution and penalty; it helps little with the fundamental need of assuring a child's guardianship, care and maintenance.

In very broad summary, these were the general provisions in Canada during the Great War, when the problem, naturally aggravated in war's heightened pace of living and dislocations, reached serious proportions in the prevalence of abortions, infanticide and an infant mortality rate out of all proportion to the normal infant death rate, among children born out of legal wedlock. Dependency of children, born out of wedlock, became the largest single cause of admission to social care at the public cost or as charges upon voluntary funds.

The absolute lack of adequate legislation, just to the child and the community, was seen to be condoning the offence of both parents and permitting the unmarried mother to slip entirely out of her obligations, while the child was being deprived a chance even at physical survival through deprivation of maternal care, even in the first days of life.

Public opinion was roused and first Prince Edward Island, then Manitoba and Ontario in quick succession passed legislation, then and now, recognized by the Commission of Social Questions of the League of Nations as among the most humane and advanced in the world. British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in short order, followed and the legislation of New Brunswick was later improved. All six of the former provinces also provide interlocking child protection and adoption provisions of broad and effective scope.

To Lessen Handicap

This legislation provides generally for responsible social agencies being available to the mother, early, generally before the child's birth, the objective being to begin as soon as possible, to work out plans that will lessen the child's handicap to as great a degree as possible though society can never fully compensate for the broken parenthood that is his. Most of the provinces now recognize legitimation of the child by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents, and adoption of a child by his mother's husband though he may not have been the father. Generally, the legislation provides for maintenance being paid, not to the mother, but to the designated authority on behalf of the child, from either or both parents, and these funds are then paid out on behalf of the child for care approved by a recognized social agency. Either or both parents may be required to contribute and in specified amount either periodic or lump sum.

There are many other features of these provisions but these are sufficient to indicate its nature. Suffice it to say that the legal registration of these children, previously hidden or denied, has reached almost complete coverage, their death rate has been cut to normal, a very large number have been legitimised by the parents' marriage, another very large proportion are in the custody of their own mothers. Other thousands, while in supervised foster homes or other care of a social agency, are being supported in whole or in part, by maintenance paid under legal agreement or Court order, by either or both parents.

Nearly $100,000 a year is so received and distributed in Ontario alone. Across Canada these totals reach large numbers for there are over 100,000 children of illegitimate birth under 15 years of age and the birth rate is now running about 850 a month, or nearly 30 a day in the Dominion.

Meantime, legislation all across Canada has been recognizing this claim of the child to maintenance by those responsible for his birth, rather than by private charity or the State. Workmen's Compensation laws, the Unemployment Insurance provisions, Pensions legislation and, since this war, Dependents' Allowance regulations, all take cognizance of this humane and decent development in our attitude to children, who have no advocate but the social agency which stands defender and protagonist for them too often against their own parents.

Inheritance

Only in one field does the "nullius filius" principle still apply, namely in inheritance claims when mother or child die intestate. Even at this moment, however, the Nova Scotia Legislature has a measure before it repealing these clauses and enabling an unmarried mother to inherit from her child, or the child, alternately, to inherit from the mother if she dies intestate and leaves no children of legal birth.

Meanwhile, war has lowered income tax levels greatly and war employment has brought good earnings to thousands of persons of low or moderate income. All across the country more unmarried parents are doing their duty in meeting maintenance payments for their children, some with the children in their actual care, but other hundreds paying over to the agency supervising the children. Many of the former, being in rooms, with relatives, etc., do not qualify under "self-contained domestic establishments" so it becomes necessary to apply for dependents' deduction under the Income Tax regulations. The Commissioner of Income Tax has shown himself unusually sympathetic and open to discussion of the many problems which arise for agencies handling the maintenance of other people. In this case, however, the Department of Justice was asked for a ruling and has decreed that "an illegitimate child is not a child within the meaning of the Income Tax Act."

This ruling has been raised in the House of Commons but the Minister of Finance has argued for retention of the interpretation, basing his stand on the "nullius filius" principle in inheritance practice, as against practice and principle in all other legislation, criminal and civil, in Canada. The situation created for many unmarried parents, for the social agencies and for large numbers of children is obvious, while the introduction of the "bar sinister" into the application of a Dominion Statute moves the clock backward by a generation.

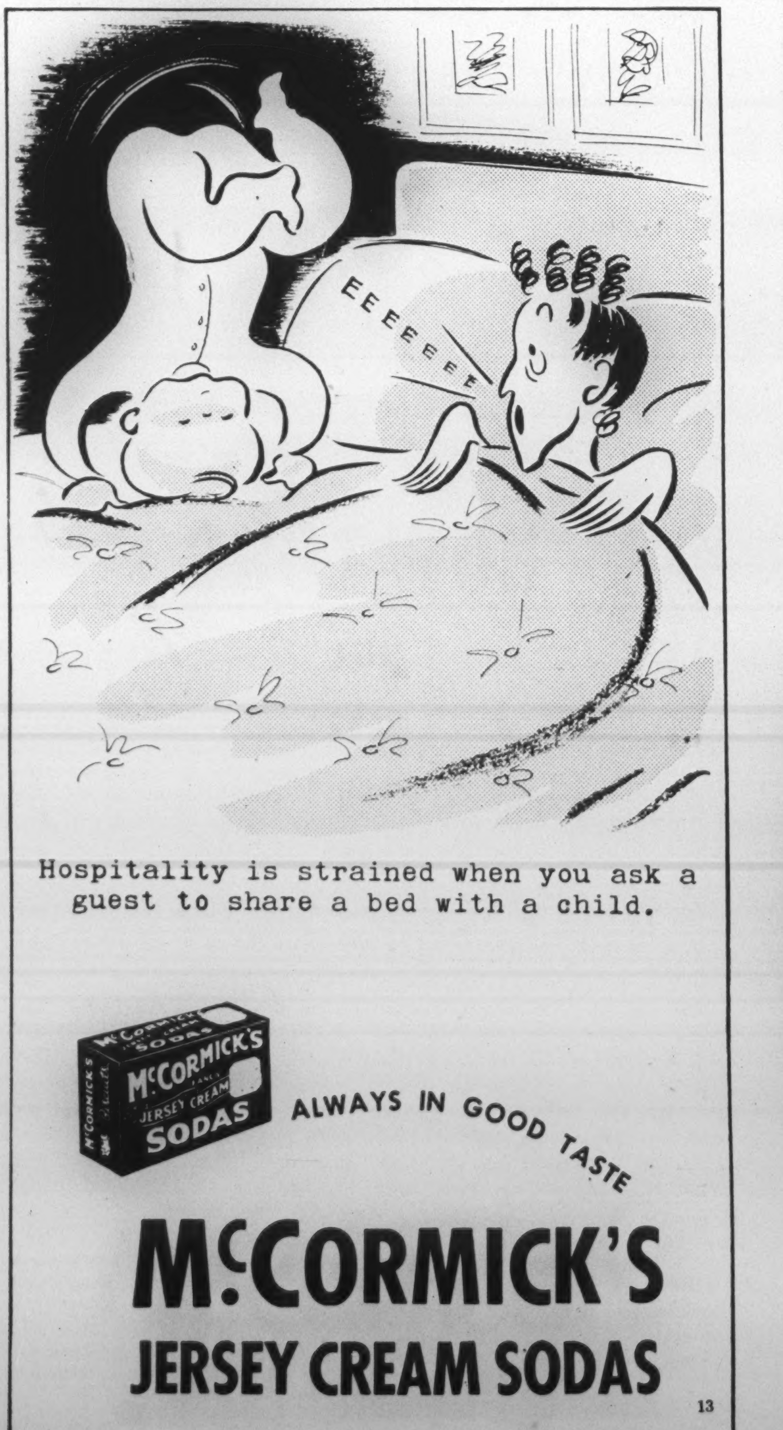
The "Bar Sinister"

The ruling has been questioned and, in the absence of any Court judgment thereon, is open to contention but the social agencies are asking that this injustice and doubt be removed at once by the direct expedient of an amendment to the Income Tax Act, stating that any person, *legally recognized* as having a claim for maintenance upon another person, under any law of the Dominion or any of the provinces, shall, upon proof of the provision of such maintenance having been provided, be considered a dependent within the clauses granting dependents' exemptions under the Income Tax Act, and regulations thereunder.

Further, either by statute or regulation, provision should be made for a procedure in such cases as these, whereby full tax may be paid and refund claimed directly from Income Tax headquarter at the end of the year. The reason for this, in protecting the name of an unmarried mother and her child, is self-evident under a system of income tax collection by employer's deductions from pay. The fewer the persons who know the social handicap of parent or child, the better.

Injustice to children, to unmarried parents who are attempting to meet obligations, and to the public and private social agencies who stand mentor to both is being done by an interpretation inconsistent with other existing legislation and with humane and modern practice. Man has made this injustice, let man correct it by appropriate action before this session of the Dominion Parliament is allowed to adjourn with such a blot on the Canadian escutcheon of child care.

Three Canadian War Savings Stamps decorate the centre of tiger lily pink felt petals and bright green "leaves". This warsage designed by Lilly Dache is third in a Canadian series. They are being sold by members of the Women's Voluntary Services War Savings Stamp Committee.



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SATURDAY NIGHT,
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Bermuda's New Face

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THOUSANDS of Canadians have a rather special place in their affections for Bermuda. It remains in their memories as a place of quiet rather somnolent beauty, of petal-colored coral houses; where roads are highways for bicycle riders and pedestrians and never the honk of a car is heard; of honeymooners; of fields of lilies sending out intoxicating waves of perfume; of shops where one buys lengths of doeskin to be brought home to be tailored into skirts, and English china and wonderful leather goods; of quiet, courteous people.

But war has wrought changes in Bermuda as it has in every other corner of the world. It throngs with visitors but they are not leisurely folk who have come to escape northern winters. Today Bermuda is an important crossroads. Wide-winged clippers dip down and come to rest on its waters, bringing the world's great en route to Washington. Ships of the Canadian, British and American navies drop anchor, and the American base has brought tremendous changes to the isle's social and physical outlook.

"The Bermudian" (one shilling a copy) is perhaps unconsciously, the best illustration of the changes that have occurred. In a recent issue U.S. Army and Navy promotions of officers stationed there are reported. There are accounts of numerous weddings—nearly all between Bermuda's daughters and Americans stationed there. The Matrimonial Causes Bill will provide for divorce in Bermuda "and certain members of the legal profession are preparing themselves to cope with a type of practice hitherto unknown in Bermuda and likely to prove lucrative as there are many persons anxious to have the tangled skein of their matrimonial relations unravelled." Elbow Beach has been leased to the U.S.O. for U.S. service men. The Government has bowed to the "inevitability" of motor cars on its roads, but their speed is limited to 15 miles "within the municipal approach areas and 25 miles outside of those city limits."

Underneath all these events, the little isle's essential Britishness remains untouched. H.A. & E. Smith Ltd., advertise leather cases for Bermuda Identity Cards made by Mark Cross of England. Gosling Brothers, "leading wine merchants of the Colony for one hundred and twenty-one years," sing the praises of their stocks of Highland Nectar, Ballantine Lager — "A drink for a Lordly Thirst," and their ports, sherries, madeiras and light wines.

The Trimingham shop reports that constant shipments of British woollens are arriving. Three pages are given to the story of Miss Rose Gosling, a former headmistress of Bermuda High School for Girls. And the outstanding social event of the Oxford dinner held at the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club "when no less than twenty-six old Oxonians gathered together to honor their Alma Mater."

And the cover picture subject is a smiling fair-haired girl child surrounded by masses of lilies.

The Gypsy Life

Interior decoration is yielding many new ideas to cushion the blow for those who because of war conditions, have had to acquire the adaptability of a gypsy for moving from one place to another at a moment's notice. Usually such moves—especially in war-congested areas—lead to places in which the graces of established living are hard to come by.

Here are some suggestions from inventive decorators to put a temporary gloss of permanency over the face of rented quarters—

For a completely natural effect, mascara is applied to the lashes from the middle of the eye outward.

Three long rectangular cushions, about ten inches square, for back and arm rests, plus the right slip covers can easily transform an ordinary spring and mattress into a charming sofa. You might have bright stripes for the top and cushions, combined with a flowered petticoat.

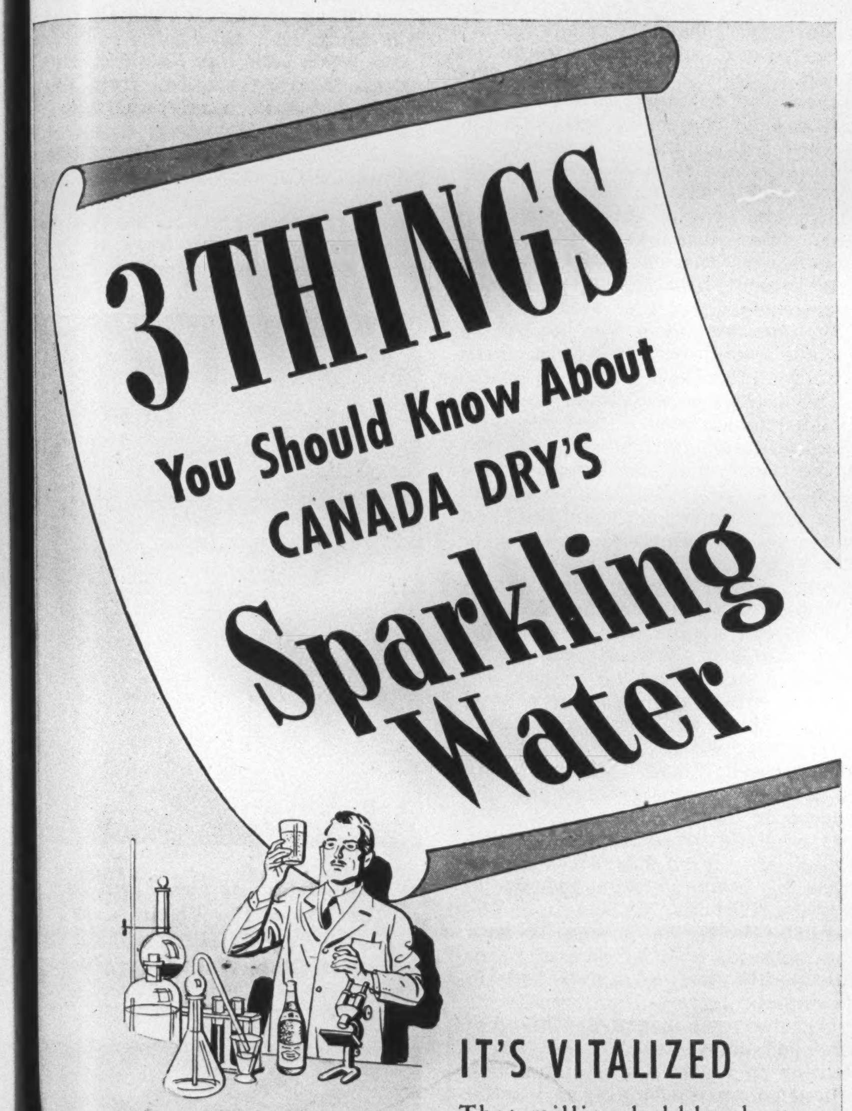
Slip-covers will put a new face on over-stuffed chairs—especially if the landlady's taste in furniture runs to mohair or plush. Antimacassars are back but in a new streamlined version that looks like a part of the slip covers—in fact they can be made of the same material unless you prefer a contrast. They are made to fit like a glove over the top of the back and arms of the chair — and can be whisked off to the laundry without a major upheaval when they become soiled.

If you draw a room with an unlovely view, put your dressing table in front of the window. Mirror the lower pane of glass, drape the window and table to go with the rest of the room. Not only does it save space, protect your aesthetic feelings, but it gives you light on your face.

If the metal hooks and rings you need to hang draperies seem to have vanished from all the shops, try the new trick of having big eyelets through the pinch pleated tops—and put a wooden rod through the eyelets. Result — your curtains hang beautifully and you can feel smug when metal shortages are mentioned.

A run-of-the-mine card table can become a part of the decor. Have it slip covered in bright green felt to match the valance at the window. Not only does it make the table look new, but it offers a fine playing surface.

The head of the decorating department of a Toronto store suggests that when two girls find it necessary to share one room they might easily adopt the twin furnishings plan, so both girls would have everything complete for one bedroom when they separate and go their own ways. To demonstrate he has done a room in which everything comes in pairs. Twin beds are flanked by small commodes supporting matching pottery lamps. There are identical sets of glass curtains, draperies and valance. Bedroom chairs, chests of drawers and vanities come in pairs. In this fashion the room has a well-balanced appearance, and when the time comes for division of property both occupants will have the makings of a complete room.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NO OTHER poet has ever provided such continuous inspiration to composers as Shakespeare; which is just because no other poet penned so many allusions to music; evidently the poet's private hobby. Of all his works "Romeo and Juliet" seems to have inspired the most music.

Cities of Eastern Canada have recently witnessed a distinguished revival of Gounod's opera. Composed in 1867 it had been anticipated by Bellini and there are other operas; by Zingarelli, Steibelt, Vaccai and Benda. It also inspired Tchaikovsky's great Fantasy Overture, and Berlioz' cantata "Romeo and Juliet". Raff composed an overture and the Norwegian, Svendsen, an orchestral suite based on the tale. English composers have not been inactive. Edward German wrote some very good incidental music for the stage production by Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Joseph Holbrooke and Hugo Pierson composed tone poems. The latest to celebrate the lovers of Verona is Sergei Prokofieff, who has recently composed a ballet. There may be a few more compositions on the subject, which musicologists have overlooked.

It has been said that "those who love Shakespeare do not love Gounod", and I must admit that this was my own reaction long ago when I heard the work performed by the Montreal Opera company with Leon Lafitte and Beatrice LaPalme as the lovers. It now occurs to me that the reproach should lie against the librettist Jules Barbier rather than against Gounod. Barbier showed no more respect for Shakespeare than he did for Goethe when he wrote the libretto of "Faust".

The score itself, as reheard in such an inspired interpretation as that of Wilfrid Pelletier last week is more beautiful than I had realized. Gounod's genius was sensuous and feminine rather than robust and masculine, and music of the type he was able to create was essentially suitable to a version in which Juliet is the dominating factor. The score, considering its date, 1867, was years ahead of its time and a departure from operatic conventions, in that it so largely depended on recitative and orchestral commentary. In that respect it resembles Verdi's "Otello" which came twenty years later, more than "Faust" (1859).

The lyric set-up is similar to that of "Faust", tenor and soprano lovers, an important bass role, a slain baritone, a comic contralto, and an epicene role designed to enable a mezzo soprano to display attractive under-pinnings. In the working out, for the first time in French opera, dialogue and recitative became more important than the lyrics. Of the latter only Juliet's waltz song has been remembered, because it deliciously embodies Gounod's best lyric aptitudes.

One might dwell on the manner in which Barbier manipulated Shakespeare's action to meet the tastes of Parisian audiences during the period of the Second Empire. In the drama only the Friar and the Nurse know the secret of the mutual infatuation of the lovers but in the opera their affair is a matter of common report. The Duke brings it up in ordering Romeo's banishment. The most striking example of a change to meet French ideas is in making Capulet a benevolent and kindly parent, not an ill-tempered parental tyrant.

Gounod was alive with enthusiasm when he undertook the work. In a letter he said that he felt as though he were 20 again instead of nearly 50; that he saw and heard his characters as if they were truly alive, in the room with him, or accompanying him on his walks. His deep emotional concentration explains why there is so much that is truly poetic and beautiful in his setting. That he had attempted something new did not escape Parisian critics. One complained that "the symphonic element dominated it too much"; another objected to the heart-rending dissonances; another accused him of making concessions to "the music of the future". In fact the score was condemned for the qualities that meet approval today.

It was Adelina Patti who made the opera by her singing of the waltz song and acting of Juliet. She had several famous Romeos, the first of whom was the great Mario; then came Nicolini whom she married; and finally the greatest of all, Jean De Reszke. Fifty years ago thrilling performances of the work used to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House with Melba as Juliet, Jean de Reszke as Romeo and Edouard de Reszke as the Friar. The most exquisite of all renderings of the waltz song was that of Lillian Blauvelt who confined her efforts to concert.

Gounod's work is one of those most dreaded by stage mechanics because of its frequent changes of scene. The smooth and speedy way in which the production moved at Massey Hall under the direction of Desire Defrère is therefore the more commendable. To him and to Mr. Pelletier belong the chief credit of a fine and glamorous presentation. Those who heard Jeanette MacDonald's ineffective rendering of the waltz song wondered why she had elected to present Juliet, but as the opera progressed the sincere and tender quality of her tones, and the vitality of her acting justified the attempt. Armand Tokatyan's warm and sensuous voice and gallant bearing fitted well the role of Romeo; and there was dominating grandeur in the Friar of the great basso, Ezio Pinza. What experienced singing actors can do with roles was shown in the noble Capulet of John Gurney, the fiery Tybalt of Alessio de Paolis and the Duke of George Cehanovsky. Lack of such experience was apparent in the Mercutio of Lionel Daunais, one of the best of Canadian recital artists, who seemed bewildered in the tumult of the duel scene. Two women were excellent in minor roles, Alice Howland as the epicene Stephano and Jeanne Desjardins of Montreal as the Nurse.

Josefa Roshanka

A PIANIST of Russian lineage though born in Chicago, Josefa Roshanka made a decidedly fine impression at the Prom last week, when she played Rachmaninoff's Concerto in C minor under the baton of the brilliant Erno Rapee. The number was intended as a memorial to the dead composer, and both put sincere feeling into the interpretation. It is one of the most idiomatic and characteristic of Rachmaninoff's works, and gives a sense of spaciousness. Miss Roshanka's execution is virtuosic in the best sense of the word, fluent, and flawless in minutiae. She can strike tenths solidly with apparent ease. The concert as a whole was one of the best in recent history of the Proms.

The orchestra in all sections responded magnificently to the expert direction and musicianship of Mr. Rapee whether in the broad strains of Liszt's "Preludes", the Oriental color of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or" or the Viennese sparkle of Strauss's "Fledermaus" overture. A novelty of attractive quality was "Tribute to Gershwin" by Maurice Baron who could have taught the dead composer a good deal about orchestration.

Other choice events occurred last week. The exquisite pianist Ray Lev gave a brilliant rendering of the Shostakovich piano quintette with the Hart House ensemble at the last concert of the Festival series. The quartet itself gave expressive renderings of modern English chamber-works by Frank Bridge and Ralph Vaughan-Williams.

Lillian Smith, a young Toronto lyric soprano, with a voice of beautiful quality and advanced artistic attainments, gave a song recital in which she demonstrated the distinguished character of her interpretation in many fields, embracing brilliant coloratura singing in Verdi's "Ah fors e lui" and exquisite renderings of Brahms and modern French composers.

Other Events

IT IS but seldom that the recital debut of a local student wins so much attention as that of the young violinist, Robert Graham last week. His precocity in his knee trousers period delighted many, and today in his mid-teens the maturity of his style as an executant, and thoughtfulness as an interpreter are surprising. One felt that he had attempted too early a work of such immense scope as the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, in which the soloist needs orchestra to back him up. Even a pianist so talented as John Neumark could not compensate for the lack of it. In short works he was poetic and impressive. He now possesses a violin of rare quality,—a grand Amati,—and his tone had wooing, silken quality. His rhythmical intuitions and distinguished phrasing added to the charm of several sparkling transcriptions by Kreisler; and in the Schubert-Wilhelmj "Ave Maria" his emotional quality was profoundly appealing.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

Two charming violin solos are recorded on Victor Red Seal Record no. 10-1022 (10 inch). Fritz Kreisler plays his own arrangement of Bach's well-known and charming little *Gavotte* from *Partita no. 3 in E Major.* On the other side, *Kreisler's Rondino on a Theme by Beethoven* is played by the composer. Franz Rupp is at the piano. This is a good pressing, heartily recommended.

On Victor Red Seal no. 11-8289 (12 inch) is a recording made in Europe of Miliza Korjus singing *Funiculi-Funicula* by Zanardini-Danza, and *La Danza* by Rossini. She sings with a chorus and symphony orchestra. The quality of the particular record I heard is not good, but other pressings may be better.

Victor Black Seal set no. P126 (8 sides, 10 inch) records eight songs, sung by the Radio City Music Hall Glee Club. These are rather smart (the album is called "A Victor Smart Set") male chorus performances in a modern manner. Following are the individual recordings in the set:

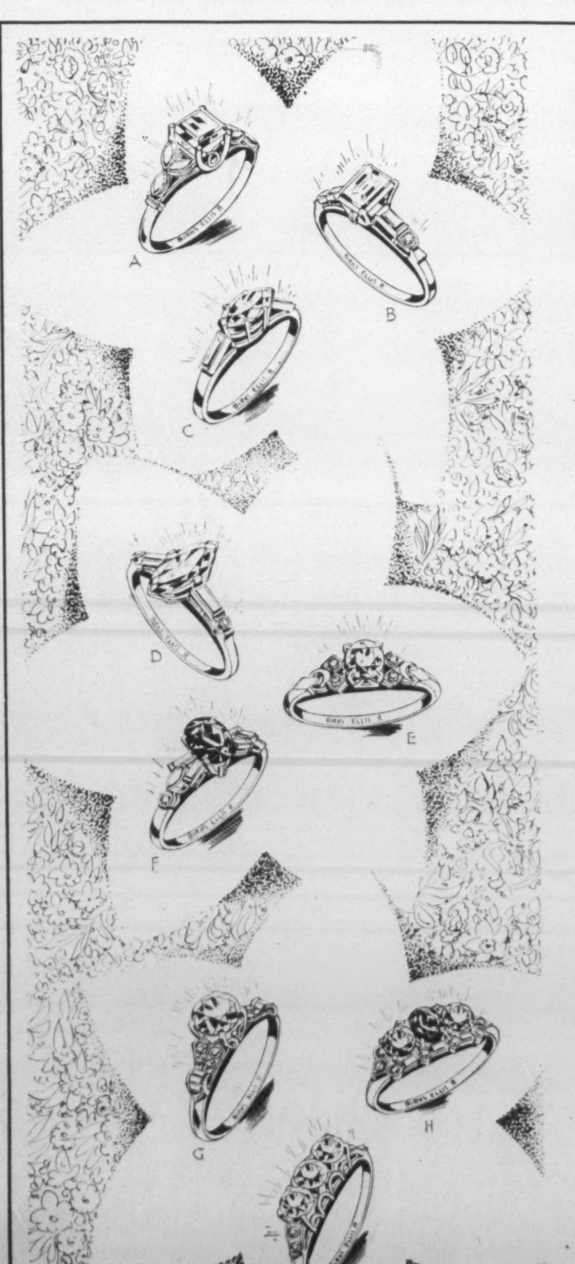
No. 27905—*Ol' Man River,* from *Show Boat,* by Hammerstein II and Kern; *Song of the Haulers* (Russian Folk Song.)

No. 27906—*Russian Soldiers' Song; All the Things You Are,* from *Very Warm for May,* by Hammerstein II and Kern.

No. 27907—*Perfidia,* by Alberto Dominguez; *Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho.*

No. 27908—*With a Song in My Heart,* from *Spring Is Here,* by Rodgers and Hart; *Serenade,* by Toselli.

Frances James, soprano, will sing in "The Life of the Virgin Mary", a new work by Paul Hindemith, at the Heliconian Club, Wednesday, June 2.



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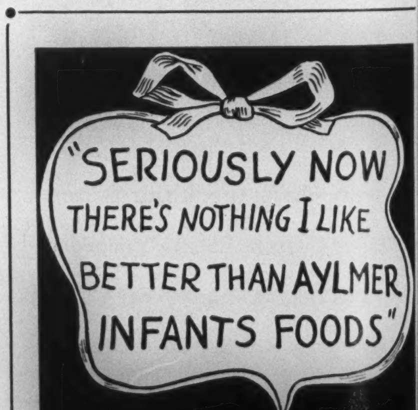
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ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager

THE FILM PARADE

Those Steinbeck Nazis

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Steinbeck theory—that the Nazis are almost as uncomfortable as anyone else in Europe—seems a good deal sounder in the film version of "The Moon is Down" than it did on the stage. This may be because Nunnally Johnson who prepared the script has substituted convincing action for theoretical discussion. Or it may be simply because the Nazis by this time *are* as uncomfortable as anyone else, the moral nemesis having inched considerably nearer.

Fundamentally Mr. Steinbeck's theory was always a good deal more valid than his critics would admit. As everyone knows, the presence of one sullen resentful person can destroy the peace of a whole household. You can shut the doors and open the windows but the poison still circles and seeps through. Multiply this condition by the fury and bitterness of a whole continent and you get a fine sum of discomfort, even when you have made the necessary deductions for the trained imperviousness of the Nazi invaders. Moreover it is no argument to point out that invaders don't expect to be loved, since it is one of the more fantastic characteristics of the fantastic German psychology that Nazi invaders *do* expect to be loved, or at any rate acknowledged and admired. The Herrenvolk have the paranoid's craving for sympathy and attention, combined with the equally paranoidal impulse to murder when the sympathy isn't forthcoming.

The dramatic handicap of the Steinbeck play was that it presented us with rather too much introspective musing on the human predicament of the Nazi conquerors at a time when we were least sympathetic towards the sorrows of the Young Werthers, and least inclined indeed to think of them as human at all. We were reluctant too to admit that a Nazi commander who was willing to follow the pattern of violence could still have intelligent doubts about its practicability. It was more comforting to think of the Colonel Lansers as unthinking machines, since machines after all can always be licked by better machines.

On the whole it is much safer and a good deal nearer the mark to recognize that the enemy is far subtler, more incalculable and obdurate than any machine. Steinbeck, one feels, was right in his theory, though wrong possibly in his timing. And Nunnally Johnson was right too in presenting the invaders in a rather more vicious and less literary light than Author Steinbeck shed on them. The film makes it clear that the Nazis are a bad lot, in any civilized community. It's still a little too early to feel any embracing sympathy for their increasing predicament. But it isn't too early to understand them. And since most films present them either as human caricatures or as inhuman machines, an intelligent interpretation is both valuable and unique.

Sir Cedric's performance as the meditative and ruthless Colonel Lanser is impressive, though somehow familiar. Sir Cedric's villainies are always impressive, and always pretty much the same. I liked particularly however Henry Travers' small-man's dignity and valor in the role of the town mayor. Both had fine lines to say, for the very best of the Steinbeck dialogue is retained in the film version. "The Moon is Down" is the best of the long list of films which have attempted to describe Occupied Europe. In fact it is so much superior to any of its predecessors that it seems all the fresher for arriving late.

OCCASIONALLY one feels that it would be a great help if someone would produce a state of amnesia in the Hollywood screen-writers, if necessary by knocking them over the head. Then they might forget all their old plots, including the one about amnesia. Another that might profitably pass out of their lives is the one about the poor little soda-fountain girl who dreams of a life of ease, and of personality coiffures and luxury ensembles with matching accessories, including a millionaire daddy; and who gets them all. And while we're at it I'd like to see that old family servant dropped into limbo—I mean the comical old number who high-handedly manages the affairs of the whole household.

Incredible as it may seem "Slightly Dangerous" manages to get all these items into one picture, and without working any miracle of compression either. A poor little soda fountain girl (Lana Turner) longs for a life of ease and presently develops a case of amnesia (false, this time, but no improvement on the standard kind) and so is able to establish herself as the long lost daughter of a millionaire daddy (Walter Brennan) with the connivance of a comical old family servant (Dame May Whitty). Nobody it seems was knocked on the head for this plot. On the contrary the authors were probably richly rewarded, which goes to prove that if you can make two or even three old plots grow where one grew before Lana Turner will beat a path to your door.

"The More the Merrier" which is about the housing shortage in Washington, works its head off to be funny and often succeeds, thanks to Charles Coburn, who can be funny without half trying. Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea are also involved. You can enjoy Miss Arthur most of the time, Joel McCrea part of the time, and Charles Coburn practically every minute.

From dumps of wrecked enemy aircraft, tanks, armament and motor equipment, in the Middle East, much valuable war material is recovered for British war industries. The R.A.F. Salvage Depot is in Egypt. From this heap 3½ tons of duralumin a day are shipped to English factories.

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16

CONCERNING FOOD

Rationalizing the Meat Ration

BY JANET MARCH

DR. MARGARET MEAD, the well known American anthropologist, who has spent a good part of her life on remote Pacific Islands investigating the habits of the natives, has more recently turned her very high powered brain on the habits of North Americans. Her recent book "And Keep Your Powder Dry" will give most people quite a lot to think about. She is, like most successful women, who have gone far in what was once an exclusively male profession, keenly interested in the rights of women generally. In a speech recently she expressed the opinion that one way of raising the status of women in the world would be to eliminate the helpless type of female who leans heavily on her sex to get through the minor and major difficulties of life. Dr. Mead suggested that if we all acted efficiently and showed our scorn for these belittlers of the intelligence of our sex they too would be forced to give up twittering around and act like rational beings. Unfortunately it has been too often fashionable to be a fool.

The System

War is supposed to hasten great social changes, but I am afraid that rationing, which is one of the minor results of war, is increasing this breed of female flutterers. They never bother to know what coupon numbers they can use, or when they expire. Even now after nearly a year they feign ignorance of the amount of sugar they can have for one coupon. Goodness knows the shopkeepers these days have enough troubles of their own without interpreting rationing to the public. Now that meat is rationed let's all sit down at home, and if we can't master the system we can at least be reasonably intelligent about it. If we don't do this it looks to me as if the butchers of Canada will go clean crazy between trying to cut the exact weight for the number of coupons, and at the same time explaining the difference between the meats in Group A and Group D.

The Canadian system may look a little hard to figure out at first but it is planned to equalize meat purchases irrespective of the bone in the cut you want to buy or can get. The list includes a great variety of cuts which many of us never use, and needless to say the Ration Administration has reiterated again and again that rationing does not insure your right to any particular favored cut, even if it is head of the list in one of the Groups. It does insure that you will get some meat though, which has not always been possible in unrationed times.

Pork Is Exported

We are still asked to eat as little pork as possible. Canada's would-be pork exports assume astronomical figures, so it is to be hoped that rationing won't make people go for pork in the old hearty pre-war fashion. Temptation rarely crosses my path, as it is ages since I saw a pork chop in a meat counter. Pork tenderloin, bacon squares, and the bits used in sausages are not exported so they are all right to buy whenever you can get them.

The roasts, if you can steel yourself to spending all those coupons in a reckless splurge, are mostly in C and D category, so you get one pound or one and a quarter pounds per coupon. Suppose there are five of you with ten coupons to use a week. You buy a 5 pound roast which will take half of your coupons and must feed you at least three times, though the third meal may have to take the form of a stew with quite a number of vegetables. Then you have five more coupons for the week. One and a half pounds of pork tenderloin stuffed rather generously and served with apple sauce (those dehydrated apples really make good apple sauce) will do two meals, once hot and once cold, and will take two coupons. There you have five meals with meat provided for.

With reasonable luck for the sixth day you might get liver or ox-tail or make a stew with a bit of lamb which is more than fifty per cent bone and therefore unrationed. If you have a good fish shop near you have it. For the final day of the week you have three coupons and could have a three pound steak and three people to dinner, if you can afford it. Obviously we must eat meat only once a day, and if sandwiches for lunch have to be made it must be with those various meat loaves which aren't rationed.

Fish and Fowl

The only solution for those who entertain a lot is that they will have to do it on fowl which, as they are un-rationed, are likely to be in pretty keen demand. Fish supplies are uncertain, and no wonder these days, so we can't depend on using much more fish than we have in the unrationed days. The truth of the matter is that we'll have to eat less meat. The ration is completely adequate as nutritional standards go, and if we don't find it adequate it just means we'll have to mend our too carnivorous ways. Of course houses with a number of children will find probably that they have more coupons than they need. Certainly small children don't eat two pounds of meat a week.

This is a year for stuffings and stews. If you haven't thought of trying some herbs in your Victory garden there is still time for parsley and mint—if you can get a root. These are very easy to grow and you can hang them up in big bunches and dry them, and they will certainly help the stuffing out next winter.

Fired by the Meat Chart issued by the Ration Administration and the page of very sensible cooking advice issued by the Consumer Section of the Department of Agriculture I am going to go experimenting down the lists. As a start I think Brisket Point has a nice name. It is boneless and I am advised to simmer it, which usually means that it is pleasantly cheap. No doubt we will all have fun of one sort or another with our system. The best fun of all would be to be able to dodge the meat shops for at least a fortnight, by which time the line of pathetic women expending their little brown coupons and saying "I don't understand" will perhaps have diminished.

Canada's tea is bought direct from British Ministry of Food under the International Tea Allocation Plan.

Normal "port of entry" tests do not include tasting, but tea for Canada's forces must meet certain standards.

Broken orange pekoe from Ceylon is tested for aroma by C. J. Brown, tea taster for Dept. of Nat'l Revenue.

Season to Taste

BY CAROLINE KELLER

COOKING "by guess," which is always fun, should be part of the routine of every kitchen. For one does not always have the quarter of a cupful or a tablespoonful of this or that, as called for in the recipe. Except in cakes, pastries and certain delicate sauces and dressings, you can't go far wrong in making slight changes; so don't be afraid to plunge into the game, after learning the fundamental operations and principles. "Season to taste" is the best and most exciting rule to follow.

Herewith are some hints for trial. Measurements are not always given, for the seasoning depends, of course, on the size of the dish you are preparing. Remember, though, that these suggestions are but a few of the tricks of a good cook and require only the ingredients found in the average kitchen.

When glazing sweet potatoes, scatter a few cloves in the casserole.

Use about half a teaspoonful of powdered chicory to flavor and color a meat gravy.

When celery is lacking, add a half-teaspoonful of celery seed to vegetable soup.

In mock mincemeat, or the real thing, always include the apple skins. Shave or chop the whole apples, discarding only the cores and seeds. The flavor is improved.

When lemon is lacking, a tablespoonful of vinegar can be used in blueberry pie. Blueberries need the acid touch.

The juice of a lemon and a handful of finely chopped parsley will make something quite, quite unique of a brown fricassee of chicken or veal. It tastes good with lamb too.

Add a pinch of dry mustard and the same amount of sugar to the salt and pepper seasonings in a French dressing.

Bake, instead of boiling, the potatoes for hash. Put the brown skins through the meat chopper with the meat. The hash will be extra good—and no one will be able to guess why.

A little lemon juice in a fruit ice cream or sherbet brings out the flavor of the fruit.

When making dry bread crumbs, brown your bread crusts slightly for better flavor. Add a half cupful, or more, to plain griddle cake batter just before baking. By using less flour, the consistency will be found right and you will have a decidedly different and more tasty cake.

Browned crumbs are perfect for corn fritters. Use only a few tablespoonfuls of flour to a can of corn; then thicken with the crumbs to the right frying consistency.

A pinch of salt improves coffee.

Hot chocolate and cocoa are better for a pinch of cinnamon.

Cook a piece of salt pork with green string beans, for good flavor. No butter will be needed.

An onion buried in the bottom of the pot does much for baked beans or baked lentils.

Mace and grated orange peel together make a good combination for flavoring doughnuts.

Use drippings in baked beans instead of rationed pork. They're good.

Stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into a quart of chopped potatoes for "hashed brown"; the flour makes for extra crustiness.

A dash of mace in chicken noodle soup is an old favorite. Add a speck of mace to meat loaf, too.

A tablespoonful or two of vinegar will tenderize a pot roast or stew, and never be tasted.

To save butter, season any vegetable, such as peas, beans, diced carrots, cooked celery, etc., by tossing them into the brown pan gravy left after pan-broiling, roasting, or pot roasting the meat. Excess fat should previously have been poured from the pan and ¼ cup of the vegetable water added to make the gravy.

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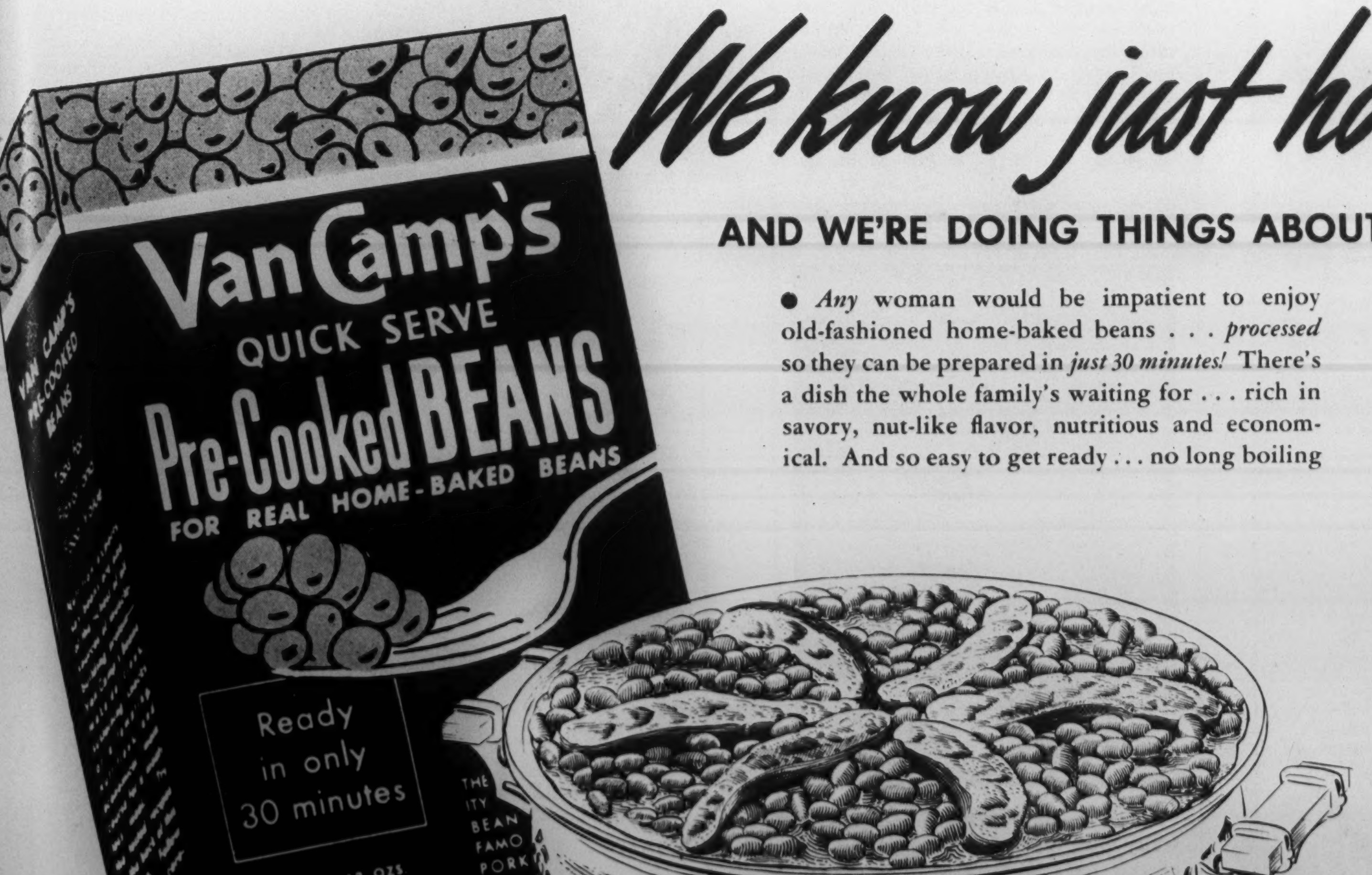
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DRESSING TABLE

Hail and Farewell to Youth

BY MAY RICHSTONE

THE silver has gone from my voice to my hair. The gold has moved down from my hair to my teeth. The mere sight of a pair of high-heeled sandals makes my arches ache. Youth has definitely fled—and let me tell you, it's a grand and glorious feeling!

Backward turn backward O time in thy flight is a sentiment I have no intention of breathing. My youth is gone, and good riddance. As I approach the serene age of four and plenty and look back, it is as though I have emerged from a maelstrom into a sunlit garden.

Be young again! Cling to the illusion of retaining a fleeting youth—not me. I prize what the years have brought. I revel in what they have rid me of.

O the follies of youth! The blind, headstrong beating of impotent fists against imaginary walls! The doubts, the black unreasonable moods, the ephemeral raptures, the un-divine, unreasoning despairs! The romances coursing through the veins like malaria, with no quinine as a specific. The craving for popularity, for glamor, for conquests, for all the triumphs that feed a ravenous ego. The hopes that prove eternal mirages, the magic of the moons that fade into the light of common day, the dreams that burst like bubbles!

Bernard Shaw says, "Youth is wasted on the young." It seems to me that only the young can survive youth. As I remember it, it is positively harrowing.

Heart Searchings

There must be something in youth that is synonymous with revolt. "The old order changeth," said Tennyson. The old order must be smashed, says youth. If something is, then it is ergo facto bad and to be demolished. So youth is forever tilting lances with the status quo and forever brooding about defeat.

And how youth battles its parents through the years, hurling diatribes on the well-meant restrictions, shrugging off the protective mantle of devotion, seeing the light grudgingly, if ever. Why do mothers make a fetish of neatness? What's the matter with hanging dresses on the floor? What's wrong with walking bare-headed in the rain and courting pneumonia? Why should Dad make a fuss about a few D and E grades at school? How dare they forbid staying up half the night reading and dancing? Why can't they understand?

And the hereditary deficiencies——how galling! Why aren't my fingers artistically slim and tapering? Why isn't my nose patrician like Barbara's? Why isn't my skin fair as Elaine's, or tawny like Helen's? Why must I be faintly knock-kneed in a bathing suit? Why wasn't I born with a flair for tennis, or a crawl stroke that would hold spectators spell-bound? Why can't I warble torch songs or dance like a dream or be gifted in some unique way? Why must I be so darn average?

Triumph and Despair

And the romances—how full of misgivings! Was that a mocking smile he gave me, or a searching one? Will he remember me? Will he telephone? Will he live up to my expectations or be another dud? Will he think me lovely and charming, all that the heart could desire? Will I be popular at the dance? Will it be a heavenly evening or will I go through a wall-flower's hell? Is this love or lunacy? Is he the man of the moment merely, or the prince of a lifetime of dreaming? Soul-stirring problems these are, from the most inconsequential to the most tense.

O the heights and the depths between which youth oscillates like a man on a flying trapeze! On the fresh horizon of youth, triumph is the quintessence, the ultimate pinnacle; despair is the deepest abyss of woe. There is no happy medium, no moderation. Youth thinks with its heart and feels with every fibre of its being. Youth, in love with life, in love with love, in love with self, is so much alive that the miracle is that it survives and remains alive.

As for me, once is enough. Farewell to the drama, the verve, the dynamic drive, the quickened pulses of the young in years. Looking back, I can see how highly over-rated those years were. Farewell, with no regrets, to all their turbulence.

And hail to the approaching forties. How right Browning was when he said,

"Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be—
The last of life for which the first
was made."

At school, as I studied the poem, I considered him not only obscure, but "cracked." The years have enlightened me considerably.

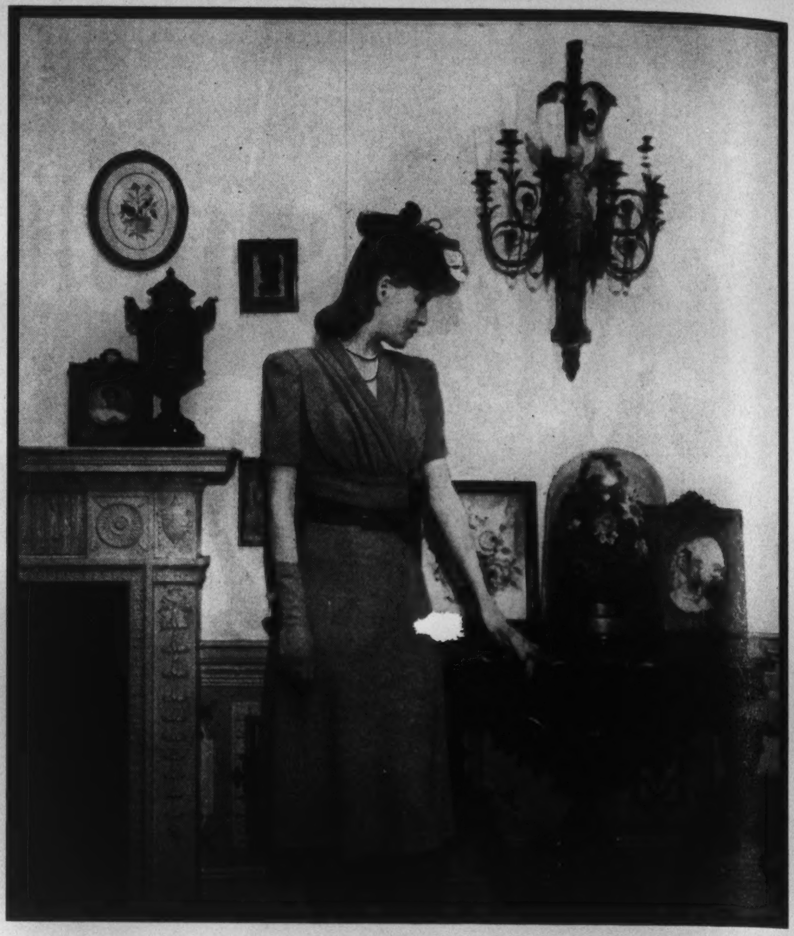
The New Beau

My heart does not leap up when I behold a new beau in the offing. My heart, praise be, beats a steady, serene rhythm. I am not drunk with the joy of living one moment, and beset with despair the next. The days follow a gentle pattern against a background of equanimity. Rapture is only a memory. Order, proportion and moderation are much more comfortable things to live with. No longer do I burn to set worlds on fire. A cheery hearth-fire brings a surer measure of contentment.

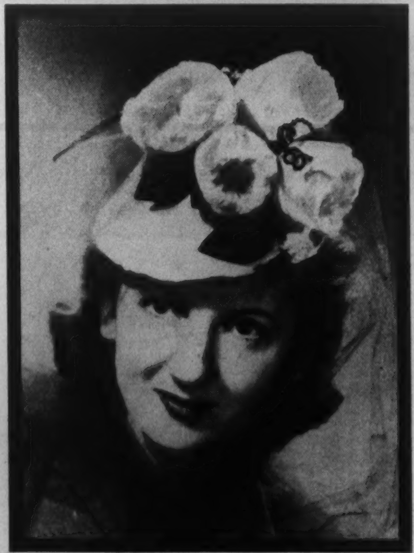
The years have brought their troubles, true, and their problems. But for "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" they have also brought fortitude and the judgment to evaluate them. My mutinous spirit has been quelled. The sharp edges of intolerance have eroded away. Youth's acid tongue and brutal frankness have mellowed, have undergone a sea change. Youth's doubts and groping and uncertainty are gone. Middle age has found its sure place in the sun.

Yes, the more I weigh the relative advantages of youth versus age, the more convinced I become. Who would trade the whirlpool of youth for the calmed waters of middle age? Who would exchange the quicksilver dancing steps of youth for the resilient fortitude of age? Who would prefer the mercurial temperament of youth, the tempestuous vehemence for the tranquil restraint of age? Who would barter froth and frivolity and moon-madness for the imperturbability, the peace of mind, the patience, the quiet felicity that comes with the years?

I would—and how!



This is typical of the wedding dress a bride wears in England. She makes it herself and gives two clothing coupons a yard for the pale blue crepe. She may wear a small feathered hat, as seen here, or one made of ribbon which is unrationed but scarce. Shoes may not be new.



"Tulips" made of white feathers, and waxy dark green leaves, grow on top of this hat's slightly peaked crown. Violet maline frames the face.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Camouflaging The Map of Humanity

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

PHOTOGRAPHY has come a long way since the old tin-type days and the clamp that held you firm as you sat, with the rest of your Victorian family, for fifteen excruciating seconds in front of a camera and then for the next three generations on top of the piano in a plush frame.

In those days, getting your picture taken was a more or less straightforward affair. The camera—dead level, and six uncompromising paces in front of your face, took what it saw and proved fairly conclusively the unhappy truism that the camera does not lie.

I suppose there are a few photogenic souls who could face this ordeal today and emerge with a picture worthy of the name, but for most of us, the modern angle shots and camouflage technique are a downright necessity if the unfortunate recipients of the personality study are to endure it with anything short of a gloomy long-sufferance.

Even John Barrymore, after all, had a preferred, or money-making angle to his face, and the loveliest actresses in Hollywood have their physiognomies enlarged through cheesecloth for that under-focused, over-sexed effect. For those of us whose faces should be screened in another sense, the wiles and guiles of the modern camera are a merciful panacea.

For instance, there is the surprised, startled-faun effect. The subject has evidently been adding up its income tax and has just looked up with a heavily mascarad flutter and a 'Well, for goodness' sake—there's a camera!' expression.

Another favorite pose is that of a large, bare shoulder presented centre, front with a large, bare face looking over it, pulling uncomfortably on the neck muscles. The whole thing, particularly when the make-up is lush, looks like the fatted calf, trussed, stuffed, rubbed with lard and ready for the spit.

Sultry

Then there is the sultry, bedroom-eyed, love among the ruins type of thing. A goodly expanse of nude flesh accompanies this one too, but the lower half of the picture is mostly a peek-a-boo affair with draped chiffon. The dewy-eyed, 'My Bonnie lies over the ocean' number is naturally prevalent just now, but it is unfortunate if when My Bonnie and Me are exhibited side by side as is often the case, the lier-over-the-ocean is so much the less bonnie of the two.

The law of averages is against the wedding group. It is unlikely that out of half a dozen bridesmaids and ushers, a harrowed best man, an over-anxious groom, a blushing bride, a brace of mother-in-law, various officiating clerics and all the other dramatis personae crowding into one lens, there will emerge more than two or three facial expressions capable of producing anything akin to a pleasant memory of the happy event in the after years. Our tribal customs being what they are and hats constituting a vital part of wedding attendant equipment, the average bridesmaid, after two or three years' repose on the piano along with the plushed Victorians looks about as snappy as they do. In fact the odds are definitely on the Victorians.

In Disguise

Offsetting these rather gloomy aspects is the fortunate fact that the modern art of camouflage is not limited to the field of war alone, and the various humps, lumps and bumps that constitute our seeing, smelling, talking apparatus etc., can be disguised quite successfully. Thus short noses are photographed from the ceiling and long ones from the floor. (Incidentally, there is a noticeable trend, particularly amongst the candid camera fiends to photograph everything from sky-scrapers to chorus girls from the base up. In the latter case—I write feelingly as a candid camera widow—a Leica seems as good an excuse for prowling as any). If the subject's hair is photogenic and the face is not, arc lights, focused on the crown of the head can give the impression of a rather pleasant emptiness from the eyebrows down.

When the subject is beyond even these ruses, masses of flowers, zebra rugs and sunlight filtering through stained glass can take the camera's eye off any facial unpleasantness.

All in all, the face—or map, to use the vernacular, considered unemotionally is a curious subject for the photogenic arts, but luckily science, rising to the emergency, marches along with its antidotes to the almost irrepressible urge of the human race to reproduce a likeness of itself from the neck up.

AN UNKNOWN SOLDIER

HE MAKES the beds o'mornings
    To lie in one o'nights.
He washes kitchen dishes;
    And sets the house to rights. . .
His wife is in the Army;
    Their John is in the air.
Too old for active service,
    The home is all his care.

His Madge is in munitions.
    His Janet is a WREN.
Because of war conditions,
    Their rooms are let to men;
But he is not enlisted
    To help defeat the Hun.
His is the work of women—
    The work that's never done.

They'll give him no citation
    For bravery under fire.
He'll earn no decoration
    For neighbors to admire;
But when he greets Saint Peter
    The gates will open wide;
And he'll parade with soldiers—
    Their comrade and their pride.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

FEMININE OUTLOOK

Your Husband's Agent

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

IF YOUR husband is going overseas it is likely that you will be assuming full responsibility for family financial matters. If you tackle new tasks with zest, this may prove a stimulating experience instead of merely an additional burden. But, it is wise to try to anticipate and be prepared for any contingency. So, let us look at some of the problems and snags which may arise.

The chances are that the first and probably the biggest will be that you will have to get along with a greatly reduced income. Of course, before your husband enlists broad plans should be made as to how you can manage. But you will have to work out all the details. You are the one who will have the job of cutting out a new pattern of spending to fit your new mode of living.

Power of Attorney

If you are going to handle all financial affairs, likely it will be necessary that your husband give you power of attorney. This places you in about the same position as your husband to deal with anything which may come up. When you have a power of attorney you can sign cheques on his account, endorse cheques made payable to him, sell property or investments or otherwise deal with them.

Now let us consider your husband's investments. He may have a number of industrial and mining stocks which, today, he cannot dispose of without a loss. These may all be yielding good dividends and may be classed as A1 stocks. But, conditions change rapidly— especially in wartime—and the stocks might be profoundly affected. It is conceivable that the price of a stock might slip badly and unless sold your husband might bear a serious financial loss. Therefore, it would be advisable that your husband leave explicit instructions as to what he wants done under certain circumstances. If you have a power of attorney you can then dispose of the stock according to his wishes. However, constantly, you will have to keep an eye on the financial page of your newspaper to see how your stocks are behaving.

Then, probably there will be dividends and interest payments on investments. Some of these may be payable by cheque while others may be in the form of coupons attached to bonds. If you have a general power of attorney you can endorse dividend cheques made payable to your husband, deposit them or use them as you see fit. Coupons, which should be cut from bonds as soon as they are due, are negotiable by anyone.

Cutting Coupons

It will be necessary that you have access to your husband's safety deposit box in order to cut coupons from bonds, get stocks to sell, etc. Your power of attorney does not give you this authority but your husband can appoint you joint tenant of the box or just give the bank instructions in writing to let you have entry into the box.

There also may be property to look after. In this event, rents must be collected, interest and principal payments on mortgage must be attended to and taxes paid. And, necessary repairs will have to be made. You might even get an opportunity to dispose of some property your husband is anxious to sell. This possibility should be discussed before he leaves so that you will know the price and terms he wants and so that a sale may not be lost by having to wait to get in touch with him.

Premiums and Benefits

Then, too, arrangements will need to be made before your husband leaves as to payment of life insurance premiums. Insurance should be maintained if it is at all possible, for, when your husband returns, he may not be able to pass the medical examination for a new policy. If the insurance was taken out before the war, it is likely that its full benefits will be payable if anything should happen to your husband. If policies were issued since war started, benefits may be reduced to amount of premiums paid, plus interest. Full benefits may be continued during war service by applying to company soon after enlistment and by paying an extra premium.

Premiums may be paid either in the usual manner or arrangements may be made to have them deducted monthly from your husband's army pay. If you are going to pay them you will be notified and billed when premiums are due. They must be paid within thirty days of due date. Policy dividends may be applied on premiums. Before a life insurance claim is paid it is necessary to furnish proof of age. Sometimes there is difficulty and much delay in procuring this. It might be wise, therefore, if your husband write to his place of birth and get certified copy of his birth certificate and file it with insurance company.

Emergency Action

Then, have you discussed with your husband what you should do if an emergency should arise? An immediate operation may be necessary or an accident may happen and you would need extra money—a lot of it. Maybe you have a nest-egg for just such a crisis. Or, a Victory Bond is as good as cash. Take it to your bank and they will attend to it for you. If you have a power of attorney you can borrow at your bank on your husband's stocks or bonds or on his life insurance if it has been in force for several years. If you need a loan on his policy, communicate with the insurance company and get all information as to amount you can have, rate of interest, how it can be repaid, etc.

While you, of course, always have attended to most of the home affairs, your husband may have looked after certain matters, rent, fuel, or payments on your home, etc. You will now have to plan ahead to meet these bills. If you live in a rented home, it is simple for most payments are made monthly and fuel may be the only large expense for which you will have to budget.

But, probably you own your own home—nearly 60% of all Canadian families do. In this event, taxes, interest and payments on mortgage and insurance premiums must all be paid. If you don't budget for these you will be certain to land in a financial tangle. The first job is to find out the amounts which are payable and when they are due. Say, there is a mortgage of $3,500 and that interest at 5½% and a $50 payment on principal must be made half yearly, March 1st and September 1st. Taxes are $150 and insurance $30 for three years. In addition, you must provide for fuel and for repairs and necessary upkeep of the house. The annual cost of these items would be—

Mortgage:	
September 1st	
Interest on $3,500	$96.25
Payment on principal	50.00
March 1st	
Interest on $3,450	94.88
Payment on principal	50.00
Taxes	150.00
Insurance	10.00
Coal, say 8 tons at $15 a ton	120.00
Repairs and upkeep, estimated at	60.00
Total yearly cost	631.13
Amount per month	52.60

The easiest way to make certain that you have the money ready to pay these amounts is to have a separate bank account and deposit $52.60 in it each month. When you start you should, of course, have saved enough to cover amounts already earned. For example, in the above case by the first of June three months' interest and principal have been earned and one-half the September first payment of $146.25 or $73.13 should have been saved. If this has not been done, it will be necessary to save this $73.13 in the next three months or an extra $24.38 a month. Therefore, in June, July and in August $76.98 will have to be paid into the house bank account instead of $52.60.

Legal Advice

The making of his will is one of the most important things for your husband to attend to before he leaves. And, it should be drawn up by a lawyer. Beware of entrusting this very necessary task to anyone lacking the knowledge to avoid the many legal pitfalls. If there are minor children, it is essential that the will be clear and definite in its intent or you may find the money tied up until your youngest child becomes of age.

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GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST

THE OTHER PAGE

The Crow and the Nighthawk

(Dedicated to the Royal Air Force)

BY WATSON KIRKCONNELL

FOR any golfer of resource,
The most exhilarating course
I know of has been bedded down
Beside an old Ontario town.
Along the links, the player sees
A motley grove of ancient trees,
While near them, on ungodly ground,
An old distillery is found.
Back in the days when first I knew
The joys of stance and follow-through,
That course was crowded with delight
From summer dawn to summer night.
Players were many, but still more
Were all the wild birds, score on score,
Who thronged the grove and thronged the green
And every fairway in between.
Wherever sprinklers wet the ground,
The hungry robins marched around
And, with their black beaks making passes,
Dragged juicy worms from dewy grasses.
Yet some there were who said the birds
Were given to unkindly words,
For meadowlarks were far from nice
In jeering at each hook and slice,
And every golfer in the rough
Heard cheeky blackbirds give him guff.

NOW two outstanding birds there were
To give the place strong character.
One was a crow, as tough and black
As any fierce demoniac
That ever haunted cave or tomb
With accents hoarse and face of doom.
The startled golfers, every one,
Knew him as "Adolf", for his fun
Seemed based on murdering the neighbors
Amid their friendly sports and labors.
He seemed to think the raven race
Entitled, for its living space,
To all the world, and thought it good
To slay the feathered brotherhood.
And so his kids, the little yeggs,
Were fed on larks' and bluebirds' eggs;
And young song-sparrows, all alive,
He took to make his youngsters thrive.
The master-race of black-plumed devils
Thus loved to murder in their revels.
The other bird of whom I spoke
Was "Hank", the nighthawk, one whose joke
It was with swooping wings to zoom
Above us in the gathering gloom,
Intent to see our golf-balls roll
Through twilight to the eighteenth hole.
He was a harmless sort of critter,
In handsome uniform of feathers,
Playful in pleasant times and bitter,
And cheerful in all sorts of weathers.
Yet he had thoughts too deep for words,
A loyalty beyond all proof—
It was a nest of baby birds
Upon the old distillery roof.

II

NOW, in that summer I recall,
We saw a sort of madness fall
Upon all birds of every sort
In that green-carpeted resort.
The golfers were all heavy smokers
Of every brand of cigarette.
One day the sparrows—always jokers—
Picked up some butts, left burning yet.
The smoke inhaled was good, they found,
And so they passed the word around
Till every bird on every green
Was crazy over nicotine.
A butt was scarcely tossed away
Before some feathered scavenger
Had seized the treasure where it lay
And with his little wings a-whir
Flew with it to some branch, to sit
And puff the fag out, bit by bit.
Adolf, of course, performed his share
In this new prank, so tough and rare,
Yet he had scorn for little pets
Who only took to cigarettes,
For he would choose, as regulars,
The solid butts of black cigars.
Hank liked the smaller, milder smoke,
But practised, as a kind of joke,
Dive-bombing with his fag, and roaming
With trailing sparks across the gloaming.

III

ADOLF grew tougher every day,
And once, when Hank was far away,
He sought the nighthawk's nest, to kill
The little nestlings, thus to fill
Himself and all his greedy brood
With raw, dismembered flesh for food.
The raid succeeded. Hank came back
Too late to stop the dark attack.
And when, with Mrs. Hank, he went
To call on Adolf at his nest
In a tall pine-tree, there to vent
The anger of a heart distressed,
They found the crow, with happy croak,
Having an after-dinner smoke.
Making contemptuous grimaces,
He blew cigar-smoke in their faces.

IV

IT WAS the first day of July
That saw this dirty deed of blood.
Homeward they turned, with many a sigh,
When Hank was startled by the thud
And loud report of fire-crackers
From crowds of gay, young bivouackers
Who sought with noise to celebrate
The happy birthday of their state.
His bright eyes flashed. He did not loiter,
But cruised about to reconnoitre;
Then hurtled down without a pause
And picked up in his bony claws
A lighted cracker, from whose fuse
The sparks were spitting to amuse
Small boys at play. Up soared the bird
One, two, three hundred feet, and heard
The boys and golfers roar surprise
At the strange sight before their eyes.
His ceiling reached, he turned to dive,
With sputtering bomb-load all alive:
Straight at the crow's nest and its crew,
Down, ever faster down, he flew,
And with a bang would fairly scare ye
Hit squarely on the target area,
While he, with skill of wing and eye,
Veered off in safety to the sky.

THE bursting cracker filled the air
With croaks and corpses and despair.
Down from the pine we saw them go—
Scorched chunks of old and baby crow,
A rain of feathers, beaks and legs,
And wreckage of once rifled eggs.
Adolf, too tough to blow apart,
Fell shrieking down. And with a start,
We saw the battered crow expire
Four minutes later, spitting fire.
Some folk who marked him as he fell
Proclaimed this as a sign of hell;
The truth is that the blitz's jar
Had made him gulp a lit cigar,
And then in anguish writhe and hop
With poisoned flames inside his crop,
Ending a life of utter sin
With fierce heart-burnings deep within.

THEN peace returned to bless the earth,
A peace unknown since Adolf's birth;
And every nest in bush and tree
Was blest with sweet serenity.
Appalled by Adolf's end obscene,
The birds abjured all nicotine.
(No nestlings, since that awful death,
Complain about their parents' breath.)
Since then, through all the feathered nation,
The proudest theme of conversation
Is the stout nighthawk's swift reproof;
While on the old distillery roof
Successive broods of little Hanks
Rise up to give their father thanks.

WHERE ARE THE LADS?

WHERE are the lads who used to ski
On the slalom hill and the shadowed snow?
Some fly over a northern sea
And some where winds of the desert blow.

Where are the lads who used to toil
On the prairie land with the golden wheat?
Some are lying on foreign soil
And some are out with the fighting fleet.

Where are the lads who used to work
In the lumber camps and the factory's roar?
Some are deep where the raiders lurk
And some were lost on an alien shore.

Where are the lads who used to hike
On the autumn trails when the leaves were red?
Some fly over the German Reich;
Some on the beach at Dieppe fell dead.

Where are the lads who used to row
On the Ottawa in the sunlit days?
Some are out where the corvettes go
And some are guarding the convoy ways.

Where are the lads we used to know
In the city, town and the countryside?
Some have gone where the great ships go,
Many for Freedom and Faith have died.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT.

• •

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITH IT

IT GETS you up,
It gets you down;
You cannot sup,
You couldn't drown.

It finds you in
Or out of town,
No matter who in
Pants or gown.

You curse its call
And can't ignore it,
But should it stall
Then you abhor it;

Each day's a wreck,
No night's your own;
It's . . . just a sec. . . .
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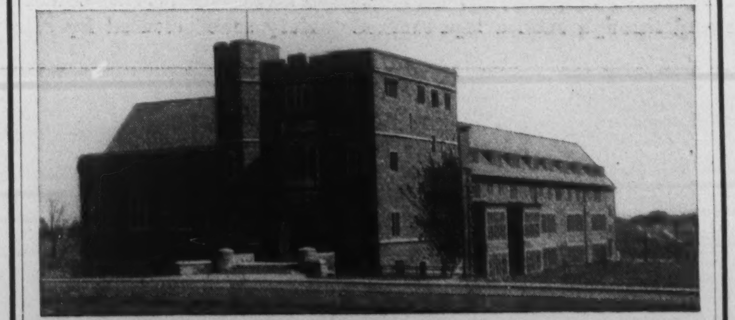

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 29, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Can Free Enterprise Ensure Full Employment?

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

In the third article of this series the writer examines the theory of a mature economy which holds that free enterprise can no longer provide full employment but must be supplemented by vast public works projects and deficit spending.

Our economic ills are due not to a static, but to an unbalanced economy. The proposed solution, instead of correcting the imbalance, would accentuate it and make it more difficult for private enterprise to function. It is also opposed to the democratic principle of equal rights.

Earlier articles appeared in the issues of May 15 and May 22.

IN THIS series it is the writer's purpose not merely to show the dangers inherent in the political approach to post-war problems but to indicate the possibilities of the economic approach which alone can provide a permanent solution.

To put a stated case, in the eighteenth century the Anglo-Saxon race adopted political and economic techniques calculated on the one hand to the fullest measure of freedom possible in an organized community and on the other to an era of abundance. In this higher evolution the delimitation between public and private spheres of action was carefully preserved by constitutional safeguards.

It was a great adventure in the art of living. Unfortunately certain of the techniques were faulty and though at first the flaws were not discernible their cumulative effects amounted to a detour from the highway reflected in economic and social ills and in the confusion of the original lines of demarcation. The only possibility of returning to the highway is to re-examine those techniques even though sanctioned by long usage and to correct them where they deviate from the long-range objective.

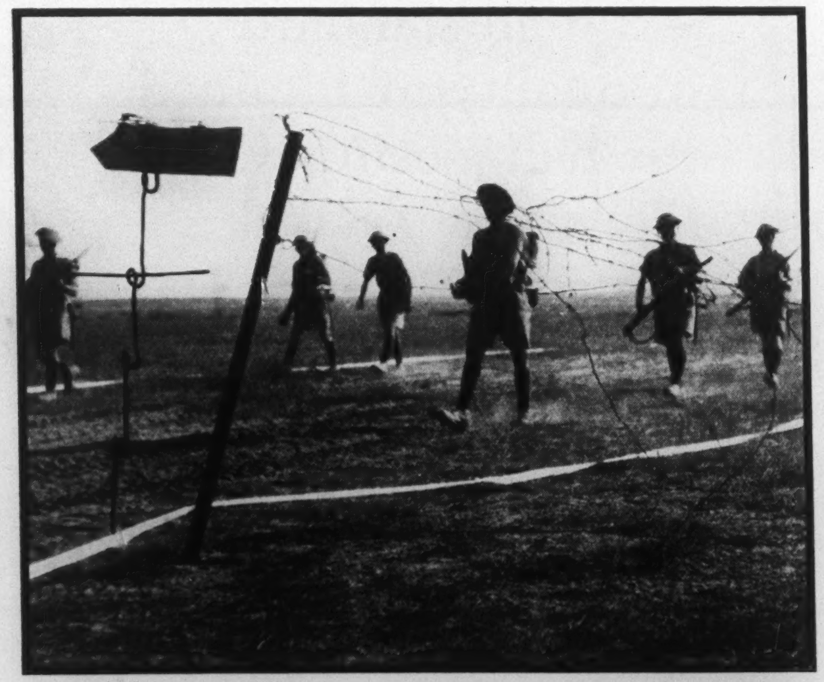
Let us first explore the detour. The most serious maladjustment in our economic life from which many others stem is mass unemployment. The advocates of the political approach rest their case on the failure of private enterprise to provide full employment. On the ground that we have reached the stage of a mature or static economy, they question whether it can do so in the visible future.

The basis for this theory may be found in the writings of John Maynard Keynes, British economist and Alvin H. Hansen, the American exponent. The starting point is the economic axiom that production equals consumption plus new capital. Expressed in monetary terms, the national income equals consumer spending plus savings. Economic health demands that all savings flow promptly into new capital investment. If this condition is realized there is nothing to prevent a balanced economic expansion.

In practice it is found that savings tend to accumulate without going into new investment. In other words the rate of saving and the rate of investment do not correspond. The result is a loss of consumer income, a slowing down of industry and unemployment. To compensate for the drying up of new capital investment owing to the lack of consumer demand it is proposed that the government take up the slack through increased social services and large public works projects to be financed if need be by public deficits.

This is the unresolved mystery of the capitalistic system, sometimes called the purchasing power dilemma, the inability of consumers to take from the market what we have the capacity to produce. Instead of a uniformly expanding economy we have one which periodically halts and contracts. This is not because we have reached a Malthusian limit either in natural resources or the ability to consume. It is purely a monetary phenomenon, a failure to correlate the physical realities of the situation

The technique of sowing land mines in great quantities over wide areas has been acclaimed as "almost a new arm of combat." Employed first in this wholesale manner by the Germans, Allied army engineers in North Africa were quick to figure out new and better methods of laying vast areas with explosives of all types, either as a defensive wall or to "channelize" any enemy attack. Adoption of this latter method forced attacking German troops and tanks directly into the line of Allied gunfire. Defensive technique against mines has also been highly developed by Royal Engineers. Equipped with mine spotting gadgets and reels of marking tape (see illustration above), thin columns of sappers precede the infantry advance, lightly "sweeping" the ground ahead with a flat metal detector at the business end of a long pole. These mine detectors operate on electro-magnetic circuits. As the sensitive antennae pass over the steel of a mine, the sapper hears a buzz in his earphones. It's only a moment's work then to turn up the black sinister disc buried usually less than a foot below. A sudden jar or even slight pressure is sufficient to set off such hidden mines.



Meanwhile as the sappers advance, the reels of marking tape have been slowly unrolling to mark the gap cleared in the minefields. The pictures (above and below) show infantrymen and a tank moving confidently forward through such a tape-marked "safety zone" cleared by sappers.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

U.S. Inflation Menaces Us

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WE HAVE to face the fact that while the situation on the fighting fronts has improved considerably lately (though there's a long way to go yet), the situation on the home front has been developing some serious kinks. Such vital items as food, labor, manpower and inflation are threatening to make more trouble than we have seen yet. Underneath labor's restiveness is the feeling that other groups of the national community are making money out of the war and that labor ought to be allowed to get its share. This attitude is difficult to combat effectively, and repeated concessions to labor demands are greatly increasing the inflation menace.

In Canada restrictions on prices and wages, control and rationing of supplies, largely increased taxation and saving have been employed in an anti-inflation fight that has been fairly successful so far. But price and wage limitations are now being punctured right and left. However, there has been nothing in the nature of a runaway price rise yet, and we in Canada would have good reason to hope that we could struggle through without one were it not for the much more threatening situation in the United States, where failure to deal realistically with budding inflation has resulted in a pressure on price levels so great that a disastrous break-through is possible. If it occurs, Canada may be seriously affected, wartime relationships between the two countries being so close.

No Co-ordinated Policy

The basic trouble over there (apart from the fundamentally inflationary condition caused by the war expansion of buying power and contraction of civilian supplies) is the lack of a clearcut co-ordinated anti-inflation policy. The Government has failed to impose adequate taxes, which are much lower than Canada's; it has set up control agencies which work at cross-purposes; stabilization czars have been strikingly unable to stabilize, attempts to establish and maintain price and wage ceilings have been half-hearted and campaigns to get the "little people" (whose war-swollen incomes are mainly responsible for the inflation menace) to buy war bonds have not been very successful. In the recently-concluded loan drive the objective was $13 billions and no less than $18 billions was raised, but only about 15 per cent of it came from individual investors as against more than 40 per cent subscribed by individual investors in Canada's Fourth Victory Loan.

But much more serious than the American public's failure to give its surplus purchasing power to the Government in exchange for war bonds is its general failure to co-operate with the control program. "Black markets" are rampant across the border and are patronized by all classes of citizens; they involve hundreds of trades and the police have been unable to prevent their growth. They are a prime inflation agent because their existence renders the whole control effort ineffective. There seems to be no hope of their suppression if the mass of the people is not enlisted in a national anti-inflation campaign.

Wages Way Up, Goods Down

Over the past twelve months the supplies of goods available to U.S. consumers have decreased greatly, because of heavy civilian buying and the diversion of so much productive capacity to war purposes. In the months ahead available supplies will decrease much more, as reserve stocks of many goods are becoming exhausted. In the face of this situation, the U.S. Department of Commerce has issued figures showing that salaries and wages in the United States were 32 per cent higher in March 1943 than they were a year ago and more than 100 per cent higher in the first three months of this year than they were in the same period of 1939. While dividends and interest, in March of this year, were only 2 per cent above those of March 1942, industrial payrolls rose 41 per cent in the first 1943 quarter as compared with the same period of last year, and 198 per cent when set against the level for the first quarter of 1939; the corresponding increases in U.S. Government payrolls were respectively 188 per cent and 680 per cent! As government employees do not themselves produce, but only regulate the production of others, this huge governmental increase is obviously inflationary.

Neither in the United States nor in Canada can Government hope to deprive the public of all its inflationary surplus of purchasing power by taxation; any tax plan that attempted it would impose intolerable hardship on many citizens. The surplus, beyond the point that can be equitably reached by taxes, must be immobilized by investment in war loans according to the capacity of the individual, and this can only be made effective through the co-operation of the individual. To gain this co-operation, Government must sell its people on the need for it; on the need for the utmost possible war loan investment, the need for abstaining from unnecessary purchases so that dwindling supplies may be available to others, the need for abjuring black markets, and for refraining from demands for increased wages to offset rises in the cost of living. Should anyone expect to maintain his normal living standard when his country's fighting a life-or-death war? Every citizen must somehow be made to understand that only by fighting inflation as the soldier fights his enemy can it possibly be overcome.

with the monetary expression.

The proposed solution, deficit government spending, instead of directing us to the cause of the maladjustment, takes us farther afield. The economic balances are defective. The pan, Producer Capacity, outweighs the pan, Consumer Demand. Economic experts are summoned to do a repair job. They scrutinize the balances and having labored vastly produce a formula: Yes, it is obviously out of balance. We do not know why but we can correct it. Simply lengthen the arm on the Consumer Demand side by introducing a new factor—government spending—and the scales will balance. (Q. E. D.) Corollary: When the unidentified disturbing Factor X creates a new disequilibrium, extend the arm still further. This process may be continued to the limits of safety.

The remedy, however plausible it may seem, has unexpected complications. Our economic ills spring not from a mature but from an unbalanced economy in which market demand is unable to keep pace with productive capacity. In seeking the cause we are led to examine the field of public finance. We find that public debt was originally considered a dubious expedient. In his War Budget speech of 1798 the younger Pitt laid down the principle that "no more debt should be raised than a temporary tax should defray within a reasonable time." Adam Smith and David Hume saw the debt as involving the independence of the nation.

More Debt, More Taxes

Public debt and taxation are interlocking fiscal techniques. The larger the debt, the greater the scale of taxation. The first principle of taxation, contribution in accordance with capacity to pay, is violated by the contracting of the debt. At the same time it is a violation of the democratic principle of equal rights. The service of the debt increases taxation and the whole nation is taxed to provide additional income for those who should have contributed in the first place to the proposed undertaking in proportion to their means.

Adam Smith's principles of taxation have long since gone by the board as debt and taxation push each other to higher levels till they are no longer controllable. The "safety limit" has proved equally flexible. If we are ever to regain control, it is important that we observe their effect on the whole structure of our economy.

In the knowledge that it is now unbalanced we borrow from the upper end of the scale for public works deemed necessary to the nation as a whole, which accentuates the unbalance. When ordinary sources of taxation fail to provide sufficient revenue we resort to consumer taxes, another infringement of the democratic principle which bears most heavily on those least able to pay and adds a new weight on the wrong side of the balances.

Thus the accepted fiscal practices of present day governments tend to an unbalanced economy. They widen the gap between purchasing power and production which is the cause of bad markets and help to create the conditions in which private enterprise is unable to provide full employment. Now come the modern economic practitioners and propose to *assist* private enterprise and underwrite a new charter for democracy by a vastly increased scale of public borrowing and taxation. They have overlooked the fact that there is a Malthusian limit to this form of assistance if free enterprise and democracy are to survive.

Worse Off Tomorrow

It is not the writer's contention that the purchasing power dilemma arises solely in the field of public finance. Yet it is a powerful contributing factor which buys off today's emergency at the cost of a greater emergency tomorrow. It accelerates the trend toward the concentration of wealth, a trend confirmed by a wealth of statistical evidence which is sufficient in itself to account for the lack of buying power and the capital goods crisis. Those with inadequate incomes are unable to buy. Those who have a surplus cannot consume in relation to their means, nor will they invest their savings in new capital when the markets are already glutted.

Our fiscal policy explains another economic riddle: If savings habitually outrun new capital investment, where do they find refuge? The answer is simple. They find gilt-edge security and certain returns in public bonds, a non-productive investment which requires the people to pay in each generation the original cost of the work in interest charges. Paying for dead horses is a questionable approach to an age of plenty.

The Keynes-Hansen theory of public debt is the newest thing in economic thought. It seems that the ordinary rules of solvency do not apply to governments. We simply borrow from ourselves and can be as lenient creditors as we wish. There is nothing about a public debt to cause anxiety. The important thing is to bring the idle funds from hiding and put them to work. The theory ignores the essential difference between debt and savings. After the initial shot in the arm the debt remains as a permanent charge on the national economy to breed new debt and taxation.

We live in a jungle of fiscal claims, public and private, sterile and productive, which only Solomon's wisdom could untangle. As sterility overtakes productivity in our financial order, it tends to higher costs and lower standards of living which private enterprise, do what it will, cannot combat. With the added factor of security floors and price ceilings we enter a maze in which the elementary principles of mathematics are discarded for fiscal juggling and administrative edicts. King Canute once tried to keep back the tide. . .

The true explanation of a static economy may be found in any investor's portfolio. The pump-priming method of government intervention, however necessary it may appear as a treatment of symptoms, must be classed as an expedient rather than a cure. To continue that policy without removing the original cause of maldistribution is to sign the death warrant of free enterprise. Thus a normally-functioning economic system in which *active* capital and labor both play their part in expanding production is converted into a stagnant order of debt capital and idle men.

The theory of a mature economy is no longer tenable. In this century scientific discovery has always outrun our ability to utilize the new techniques, many of which have been withheld from the market. We have to deal with the cause and cure of an unbalanced economy in which market demand is unable to keep pace with our rapidly-expanding productive capacity.

Prisoners captured in the Tunisian campaign totalled nearly 175,000. Some of them are shown as they enter the "cage" preceded by a guard.

The answer to the question which heads this article is that free enterprise could provide full employment in a reasonably balanced economy. It cannot do so in one which permits the increasing concentration of wealth. The painful dilemma facing the democratic nations is that unless the cause of that unbalance is removed increasing public subventions will add fresh leverage to the forces driving us into collectivism.

SPUN ROCK WOOL HEAT COLD SOUND INSULATION

THE TEST OF WAR!

War tests men and products more drastically than peace. Spun Rock Wool, therefore, esteems it a high honour to have been able to match this opportunity for service with materials which have stood this test. Indeed, they have been proved so adequate for their wartime tasks that they are in high demand for plants making essential supplies and for ships carrying them on hazardous routes to their appointed destinations.

While we are doing our utmost to supply our regular customers, the demands of war naturally take precedence.

For efficient, lasting insulation, specify Spun Rock Wool by name. The trademark is your guarantee.

SPUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED
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Represented by:
F. S. BRIDGES LTD.,
8 Marlborough Ave., Toronto 5.
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ACCIDENT PROTECTION 'till you're 70!

The new "Acme" policy, with its non-cancellable clause up to 70, issued to Masons only, provides extra protection for extra years against accident and accidental death. Protective also offers "Duplex" and "Excel", two sickness and accident policies of exceptional merit, to members of the Masonic Order exclusively.

The
PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA
Head Office Granby, Que.

BLASTING AXIS SUBS

At left: An asdic (Anti-Submarine Detection Inspection Control) officer listens for the beat of a sub's engines. This picture is taken from "Action Stations", a National Film Board feature. *Above:* Dropped from a corvette, a depth charge explodes with shattering concussion.

CANADIAN corvettes are playing a big part in hunting Axis submarines . . . blasting them with depth charges . . . keeping the sea lanes open to ships of the United Nations.

In this hazardous task a secret instrument plays an important part—it is a sensitive "mechanical ear" which picks up the tell-tale beat of undersea engines. On information supplied by it, depth-charges are dropped . . . charges which have destroyed many an Axis submarine.

Accuracy of this vital instrument's work is dependent, in part, on the efficiency of a container enclosing part of the apparatus. Formerly this container was made of tin but to conserve metal an alternative material was sought. Technicians from our organization were consulted and they successfully aided in the development of a container utilizing "Cellophane", which, in practical usage, has proved that it does the job as well, if not better, than its tin predecessor.

Developments such as this indicate how knowledge gained in peacetime packaging with "Cellophane" can be applied to new fields of usefulness in wartime. These wartime applications, in turn, provide a glimpse of the many practical ways in which this cellulose film may be used in the post-war world.

Cellophane
TRADE MARK
C·I·L CELLULOSE FILM

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

A NATION OF
'CAPITALISTS'

"Capital . . . is simply . . . 'saved labour'. A man doesn't spend all he earns, and capital, which always starts in a small way, comes into being."

"Anyone who has a savings account or owns a home, a share or a bond, or a life insurance policy, is a capitalist, and a better citizen for it, since he has a stake in the country . . . we are a nation of 'capitalists' . . ."

"We provide for those who bring their investments to us for management, a helpful service in safeguarding for them the fruits of their labour during their lifetime, and a sound administration of their estates after their deaths, to best assure the security of their dependants."

From the President's address at our Forty-third Annual Meeting.

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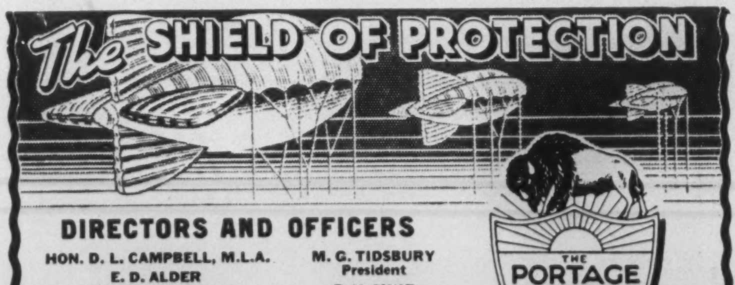
CORPORATE SECURITY · PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast



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JAMES McKENZIE
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
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FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE FILM PARADE

Mary Lowrey Ross is recognized as one of the ablest as well as one of the wittiest of film reviewers. Her comment on the current cinema is an outstanding feature of every SATURDAY NIGHT.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in the Anglin-Norcross Corporation Ltd. and would appreciate information regarding the business and profits it is getting in wartime. Is the company doing much non-war business and have you any information as to how it stands in regard to future business?

—H. C. G., North Battleford, Sask.

No, Anglin-Norcross apparently has very little non-war business; its report for 1942 showed that while the volume of business done by the company and its subsidiaries was the largest in many years, its construction work during the year was almost wholly for war industries. Profits being smaller on this type of work, total earnings were lower at $254,130 as compared with $324,359 the previous year. After all charges, including taxes of $151,019 of which $12,786 is refundable, net profit was $79,502 or $2.54 per share on the 5% non-cumulative preferred stock, $10 par and after preferred dividend requirements (no dividends were again paid) there was net per share of $9.74 on the common stock. For 1941, net profit was $110,106 or $3.52 per share preferred and $14.40 per share common.

The president, Henry J. Gross, said in the report that it was impossible to forecast just what business conditions will be in 1943 but that a substantial amount of uncompleted contracts was on the books and being carried forward to this year.

Net working capital was increased in the year from $723,592 to $816,959, cash being up from $354,908 to $552,408 and investments from $293,485 to $349,867.

PAYMASTER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an interested reader of your Gold & Dross pages, I would like some information on Paymaster Consolidated, dealing with the situation generally. Also in your opinion have the shares speculative appeal if held for postwar developments?

—W. H. R., Stratford, Ont.

Yes, shares of Paymaster Consolidated Mines appear to have speculative attraction for the postwar period, particularly in view of the possibilities offered in future development to depth of the No. 5 winze area. Minewise the situation is satisfactory and the treasury position strong, net working capital being approximately $1,400,000, which should warrant dividend action in accordance with earnings. The margin of profit so far has been modest, mine development and the consolidation of the various properties which comprise the company having taken precedence over the building of profits, which along with the unwieldy outstanding capitalization has not meant much in the way of dividend distributions. Whether Paymaster will ever

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The New York stock Market—CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

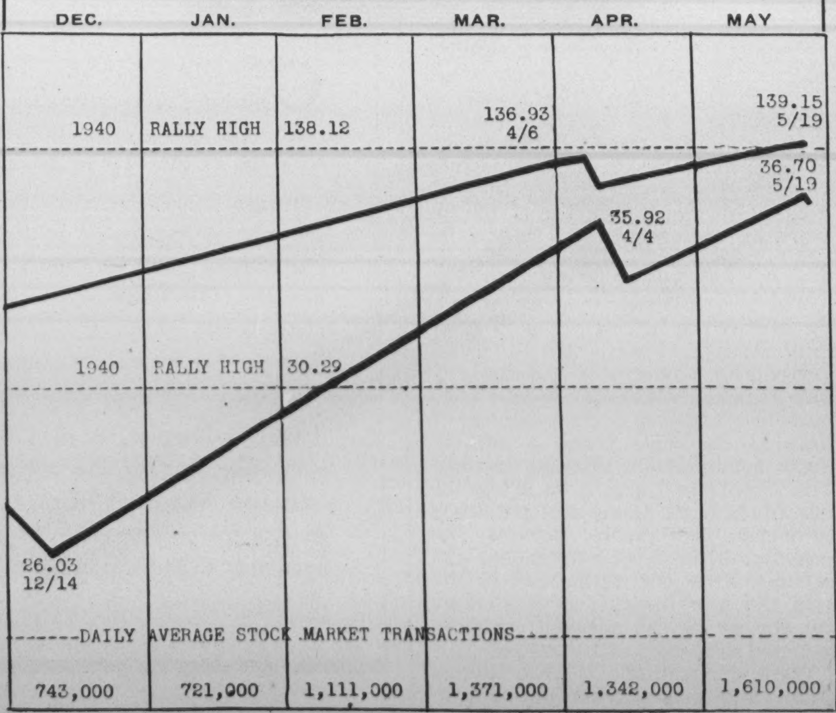
ONCE AGAIN, WATCH THE AVERAGES!

On April 6 the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrials, made a peak at 35.92 for the first mentioned average, at 136.93 for the second. There followed a decline to Industrials 131.18, Rails 33.32, a rally to Industrials 138.83, Rails 36.89, and second decline to Industrials 136.82, Rails 35.57, and, the market has again rallied to the high points.

Actually, then, it may be said that the averages, over the past month and a half, have been in a trading range. Horizontal movements of this character represent indecision and sooner or later must be resolved by a movement on the part of both averages decisively out of such range. If the push out, either up or down, occurs almost simultaneously (that is, within two or three days) by both averages with volume climbing, a substantial move in the direction of the break-away is inferred. Breaking through by one average alone over an appreciable period usually implies that the longer movement, of which such breakout is a part, is in process of correction.

In the current instance, simultaneous closes, with volume high, by both averages at or above 37.90 and 139.86 would represent the decisive upside penetrations of the trading range referred to, in which event a further advance in the industrial average to the 145/150 level would be a distinct possibility. Inability of both averages to so close, however, would give some grounds for the assumption that the market's move of the past year was "double-topping" for a full correction. This assumption would be confirmed if both averages then closed at or under 32.32 and 130.17, thereby decisively penetrating the trading range downside. We repeat our advice of last week with respect to selling in the 140/145 area.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarter per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1943, payable 15th July, 1943, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1943.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 19th, 1943.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1943, payable 1st July, 1943, to shareholders of record 4th June, 1943.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 19th, 1943.

LANGLEY'S LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of .50c per share on the Seven per-cent Preference shares of the company, which was declared by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on February 5th, 1943, will be paid on June 11th, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 3rd, 1943.

By order of the Board.

P. G. SHAY
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, May 18th, 1943.

McKENZIE RED LAK
GOLD MINES LIMITE
(No Personal Liability)

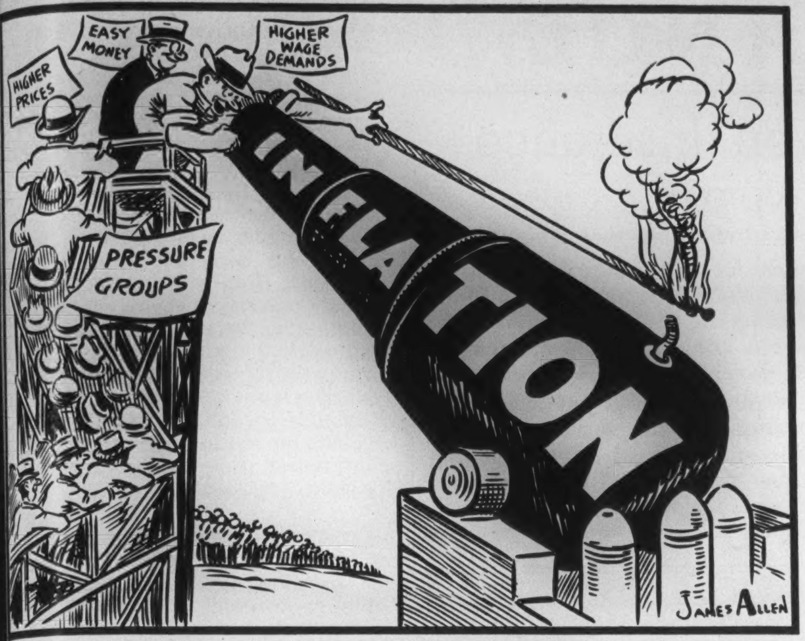
DIVIDEND NO. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quart
Dividend amounting to three cents per sh
for the second quarter of 1943, has been
clared, payable June 17th, 1943, to sharehold
of record at close of business June 1st, 194

By Order of the Board.

H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasu

Toronto, Ont., May 10th, 1943.



LOOK OUT, MISTER ! IT'S LOADED !

ecome a big mine remains to be de- ermined but with a return to normal onditions the operation has chance r advancing to a point where sub- tantial profits could result.

In 1941 the exploration and develop- ent program was enlarged to take hitherto unexplored sections of e vast property but this has been ampered by the acute labor situa- on. While the ore reserve tonnage the fiscal year ended June 30 was dversely affected by delays in sink- g of the winze, which held up de- elopment of the block of ore be- een the 2,075-foot and 2,575-foot els, it was then sufficient for some ee years' milling. The completion the new inside winze to the 4,075- ot floor was completed last sum- er and this provides a block of ound 2,000 feet deep—16 new lev- ls—to be explored. No work is being ne below 2,500 feet and no large ale development of the new block levels can be attempted until the bor situation again becomes nor- al, but the downward extension of e main orebodies is indicated.

MIDWEST IRON

ditor, Gold & Dross:

I have 1,000 shares of Midwest Iron ining Corporation and would like know what is at the back of this ne. Is it just a share-selling outfit is it going to be a mine?

—M.C., Port Colborne, Ont.

Only exploration and development n determine whether or not Mid- est Iron Mining Corporation will ecome an iron producer. The hold- gs comprise approximately 3,000 es in six groups adjoining or in e immediate neighborhood of the eep Rock Iron Mines' ground on e east, south and west. A diamond illing campaign is now proceeding one of its groups of claims to the uth of the "B" orebody of Steep ck, and I understand considerable couragement has been met with in e first holes put down. The claims held by Midwest were part of the extensive stakings of Thomas Rawn, a resident of the district since 1895.

HN MacLEAN, of the House of gram, Montreal, who has been appoint- Chairman of the Distilling Industry visory Committee to David Sim, Ad- ministrator of Alcoholic Beverages.

FLEET AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to get your opinion of Fleet Aircraft stock, as to whether or not you think the company is making real progress.

—J. F. P., Campbellford, Ont.

Yes, the company is making real progress. Evidence of that is the declaration of an initial dividend of 25 cents a share to be paid June 15. For 1942 earnings per share were $1.08, compared with 96 cents for 1941 and 70 cents for 1940; working capital was up at the end of the year and bank loans down. During 1942 Fleet Aircraft went through the difficult process of changing over from the manufacture of one type of aircraft to the production in quantity of another type, but nevertheless production was kept ahead of schedule and the company's president recently stated that contracts in hand are sufficient to maintain full operations beyond the end of 1943.

The company had an operating profit of $568,042 last year, up from $549,819 the previous year, and after setting aside $163,867 for depreciation, against $176,805, and $185,057 for income and excess profits taxes, against $148,544, and adding dividends received of $25,004, net income was $206,014, up from $185,381.

The 1942 balance sheet is evidence of the company's expanding operations, with current assets of $3,303,378 up from $2,594,634 a year earlier, and current liabilities of $1,901,358 up from $1,556,758. Bank loans of $875,543 are down from $1,093,525.

GEORGE WESTON LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you may have on the business outlook for George Weston Ltd. this year would be appreciated by me, also your opinion of the company's financial position and its business operations during the past year. I have found your department very helpful.

—T. B. C., Montreal West, Que.

As to the outlook for this year, the company's chairman recently stated that its operations to date in 1943 are relatively better than for the same period of 1942 and that present indications are that the year should prove a satisfactory one. A large part of the volume of business of the company's plants is in the form of "iron rations" and similar supplies for the armies, navies and air forces of the United Nations. The company was stated to be making every effort to conserve essential materials and manpower through the standardization and simplification of methods of production and the curtailment of deliveries and services.

George Weston Ltd. reported improved operations and strengthening of the company's liquid and net working capital position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Net profit, after all charges and preferred dividends, was equal to $1.50 per share on the 404,421 common shares outstanding. Provision for income and excess profits taxes for 1942 was equivalent to $2.66 a share on the common stock and substantially above that for 1941. Out of operating profit of $2,374,563, income and excess profits taxes absorbed $1,078,513 against $426,075 for 1941. Depreciation of $371,380 was provided and, after interest and other charges, net profit amounted to $698,729, or more than 7 times the year's dividend requirement on the preferred stocks of $90,111. After preferred dividends, net was equal to $1.50 per share on the common stock. Dividends of $323,537 were paid on the common and the balance of profit of $285,081 added to surplus. Net profit for 1941 of $616,010 was equal to $1.30 a share on the common after allowing for dividends on the preferred. The liquid position of previous years was further strengthened with net working capital of $1,852,606 at December 31, 1942, an increase of more than $300,000 over that of $1,536,801 at December 31, 1941.

GILBEC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is Gilbec Mines still in existence? I have come across some shares, but as they are not in my name I have no knowledge of what may have happened to the company in recent years.

—J. G. L., Duncan, B.C.

Gilbec Mines made application in 1941 for the surrender of its charter, having disposed of the assets to Pasgil Gold Mines on the basis of one new for each five old shares, subject to pool. The new company was formed by a strong group of mining interests. As Gilbec had no current assets, the new company was to provide funds to clear off the outstanding liabilities, wind up the old company and do the necessary work to keep the nine claims in Pascalis township, the only property then held by Gilbec, in good standing. Only surface work and diamond drilling had been done on the property and further exploration is required, but this is not likely until after the war. The transfer agent is Prudential Trust Co., Toronto, if you desire to have the shares put in your own name.

PELANGIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it very much if you would give me information regarding the activity in the shares of Pelangio Larder Mines.

—E. S. F., Preston, Ont.

The revival of interest in shares of Pelangio Larder Mines is attributable to the commencement of a diamond drilling campaign on the company's claims south of and adjoining Chesterville and east of Kerr-Addison in McGarry township. The present program is to further explore an area previously tested by diamond drilling which gave favorable indications. The company is stated to have ample finances for the work without disposing of any of a block of 4,000 shares of Kerr-Addison held in the treasury.

Let Us Be Careful

War horizons are brighter but the crucial stage is still ahead.

For Victory's sake let us be rigorously careful in all our spending. Let us not buy a thing we can possibly do without. Let us squeeze and save every extra dollar we can.

Every dollar *not spent* for clothes or household goods or entertainment, or even for food, releases materials and labour for the production of ships and planes and other necessary war materials.

Let us open a bank account or build up the old one, or take out more insurance, or best of all buy more Victory Bonds.

Canada's war programme will require more money before the end of the year. Let us be prepared.

Every dollar saved helps the war effort.

Only the very best we can do is good enough to put beside the efforts of our fighting men.

Wood, Gundy & Company
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A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with **DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS**

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15 King Street West, Toronto

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, July 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 20th, 1943.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Results of Public Opinion Poll on Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Public opinion research, which is based on the theory of selective sampling like the sampling of a car of wheat or other grain, is now frequently used by both individual corporations and industries as a whole in order to ascertain what the public thinks about them and why it thinks so, and they are thus enabled to govern themselves accordingly.

This article deals with some of the results of a recent public opinion survey, covering the various classes of insurance on the market except life insurance, which were made public at the recent meeting of the Insurance Advertising Conference in New York City. The survey was based on 20 questions framed by a committee of leading insurance advertising and public relations managers.

SOME of the findings of a copyrighted national public opinion survey covering all classes of insurance except life were disclosed at the recent spring meeting of the Insurance Advertising Conference in New York City. This survey was conducted by Industrial Surveys Company for the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, and was based on twenty-three questions framed by a committee of leading insurance advertising and public relations managers. In order to test the accuracy of the survey, which was carried out by both mail and street interviews, a second company was employed to ask the identical questions in a mid-western city, and the answers to written questions and to oral questions varied as between the two survey companies by less than one per cent.

It was revealed that nearly two-thirds of those who were polled consider the general insurance business as honest and efficient, while nearly all of the remaining third regard it as no better or worse than any other business, and only one per cent consider it poorly run. Eighty-four per cent regard the local agent as the best channel through which to obtain insurance; ninety-seven per cent of the policyholders interviewed consider the agent's services as satisfactory, and fifty-six per cent leave the selection of the company in which to place their insurance to the agent. More than a third of the policyholders do not remember the names of the companies carrying their insurance.

By their answers to the questions it was made clear that this cross-section of the public are in favor of insurance as a private enterprise, and believe that the business is entitled to a fair profit. Not only do 98.1 per cent of those questioned say emphatically that insurance companies are entitled to a profit, but the profit they would allow runs to a considerable amount. The majority are of opinion that around 10 per cent is fair and reasonable. But there are many who would permit profits ranging from 20 per cent to as high as 50 per cent. As to what they think the profits of the insurance companies are, their estimates range principally between 10 and 29 per cent, although many believe that the profits are as high as 50 per cent.

It was also brought out that people generally believe that local agents and brokers should be paid reasonable commissions for their services. By their answers it was shown that the majority estimates these commissions as running between 10 and 29 per cent; a small number thinks the commissions may be as high as 50 per cent. About seventy-five per cent of those questioned consider that a commission range between 10 and 29 per cent is fair, with the average running between 10 and 15 per cent.

In answer to the question as to where they thought they could obtain the best general insurance service, whether from the local agent or broker, or by mail to the insurance companies, or from insurance company employees, or at stores, or at banks, 83.5 per cent of those questioned selected the local agent or broker; 9.8 per cent favored the mail method; 5.7 per cent preferred dealing with insurance company employees; 1.7 per cent favored buying insurance at stores; and only .01 per cent preferred buying their insurance at banks.

Selecting a Company

It was disclosed that only 45 per cent of the people generally when buying insurance specify the insurance companies in which they want their insurance placed, the remaining 55 per cent leaving the selection of the company or companies to the agent or broker. While 45.1 per cent of the buyers say that they deal with an agent or broker because of his good service, 36.4 per cent state that they patronize him because of the companies he represents. Personal friendship, the agent's standing in the community, and business reciprocity are other reasons given in the order named for selecting an agent or broker.

It was also brought out that the agent or broker, however, does not evidently have the selling power to place a policy with the majority of the people unless they are convinced that they need the insurance. Most of those questioned say the reason they buy insurance is because they need it, but the salesmanship of the agent or broker is given as the reason in many cases.

No less than 96.9 per cent of those answering the questions say they are satisfied with the services of their agent or broker, only 3.1 per cent expressing dissatisfaction. Slightly over 19 per cent state that their agent or broker has furnished them with a statement of their insurance requirements, while 69.2 per cent say that he has failed in this respect. Over 40 per cent would like to have such a statement, nearly 40 per cent would not, while 11 per cent were not sufficiently interested to answer the question.

It appears from this survey that people on the whole are well informed concerning the reasons why insurance companies should maintain substantial financial resources. More than 76 per cent of those questioned know that these resources are needed to pay claims and catastrophe losses and to meet legal requirements. Only 15.6 per cent think that their purpose is to increase profits.

There is no doubt, however, that a state of bewilderment exists on the part of the public, as shown by this survey, with respect to changes in insurance rates, almost equal numbers stating that the rates have been increased, that they have been decreased, or that they have remained fairly steady. One of the reasons given for increased rates by those claiming that rates had increased was "the inclination of insurance companies to pay many minor and unjustified claims to prevent incurring court costs in fighting these small claims." Others cite the war, financial problems and fire and accident prevention activities as having influenced the trend of general insurance rates.

Financial Stability

According to this survey, insurance buyers consider that the most important factor in selecting an insurance company is its financial stability. No less than 75 per cent of those questioned want their insurance placed with a company whose financial condition is above question. Next in importance is a company's record with respect to loss payments. The price of the insurance is regarded as unimportant in comparison with financial stability and a good loss paying record. It was brought out that more people are interested in the age of the company than in the price of the insurance, apparently on the ground that age is synonymous with financial soundness and fair payment of losses.

While claim settlements have always been a public relations problem for insurance companies, this survey shows that apparently the public generally are satisfied with their handling. More than 40 per cent of those questioned had submitted claims as policyholders. In reply to the specific question whether they had ever been dissatisfied with a settlement, only 6.9 per cent answered in the affirmative.

LOCKING THE WINDOWS

is No Protection Against Burglars . . .

● If burglars *want* to break into your home — they're going to do it. The only thing locking the windows does is make it a little more difficult for the burglar to achieve his aim.

● Are locked windows your only protection against burglary? How much better to have South British Burglary Insurance protecting your valuables in addition to locked windows! Your agent will be glad to give you coverage in this strong British Company.

The
SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for Canada, Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE
STANDARD LIFE
EDINBURGH
A mutual office **noted throughout** the world for its soundness and strength.

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Branch Offices are maintained in the following cities :—
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UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR

THE FORTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH
A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction.
The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain—it stands proud and unscarred.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me the difference between group life insurance and insurance under a policy taken out individually with a company on the whole life plan? I find I can get insurance much cheaper under a group policy through the company with which I am employed.

—H. G., London, Ont.

While group life insurance is good as far as it goes, and is transacted on a sound basis, it provides only current protection from year to year on a term plan while employed by the company, and therefore does not take the place of an individual whole life or limited payment life policy, which provides protection for the whole of life, and at the same time builds up an asset or cash value which may be utilized as a loan in case of urgent need to tide one over an emergency, or, later in life, when insurance protection is no longer required, may be converted into a monthly income for the rest of life.

For the great majority of persons, life insurance must perform two functions if it is to be satisfactory in the long run. It must, first, afford protection for dependents in the event of the premature death of the policyholder, and, second, it must provide a steadily increasing savings fund which will provide protection for the policyholder himself in old age.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Would you be good enough to explain the advantages and disadvantages of stock and mutual life insurance companies, and which type of company you would consider it best to take a policy with.

—J. E. P., Montreal, Que.

Since the earliest days of life insurance the comparative advantages and disadvantages of stock and mutual companies have been discussed by representatives of each class, with little prospect of ever arriving at a decision which will be accepted as conclusive by all concerned. As a matter of fact, whether a company is the best one to take a policy with does not depend upon whether it is a stock company or a mutual company, but upon how well the company is managed in the interests of its policyholders, as shown by the net cost of insurance under its policies.

In the past there has been little difference in the net cost in the case of well-managed stock companies and well-managed mutual companies, the net cost being low in each class of companies, while in the case of poorly managed stock companies and poorly managed mutual companies the net cost has been high in each class. Given equality in managerial ability, the advantage in net cost is in favor of the mutual company, as all profits accrue for the benefit of policyholders and none for the benefit of shareholders. But each company, whether mutual or stock, must be judged on the basis of the net cost under its policies, and not upon whether it is a stock company or a mutual company.

How's this for luck? When metal shaving mirror deflected Jap sniper's bullet, Trooper Fr Beale escaped without a scrat

Why Set Currency Plans Before World Trade?

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

To plan an international currency set-up before defining the basic economic arrangements that will rule between nations after the war is putting the cart before the horse, says Mr. Layton. The danger in so doing is not that it looks wrong but that the cart is unlikely to move, or if it moves may move in the wrong direction.

An international bank, holding balances from the nations, might so exercise its prerogatives that trade was blunted. .The bank might begin to frame trade, instead of trade shaping the bank.

London.

NOW we know something of what is in the minds of the British and American Governments (or at least in the minds of their relevant advisers) concerning post-war currency arrangements. Perhaps we should forget this knowledge in taking a view of the prospects, for as far as one can tell all planning for the international currency set-up after the war is devoid of visible means of support. It is like the first storey of a house which has no groundfloor, and all its attractions and all its architectural harmonies must be vain, for it will not be kept up except there is the necessary base.

It may be said that even without defining the basic economic arrangements which will rule between nations after the war it still is possible to give a broad outline of the fundamental currency apparatus which will be necessary, without going into any details. But the trouble is that in the matter of currency relationships it is precisely the detailed design which emerges from the crucible of economic forces that is important. Nor is this merely a matter in which logical sequence is in danger of upset. It is fraught with real danger.

The danger in putting the cart before the horse is not that it looks wrong but that the cart is unlikely to move, or if it moves may move in the wrong direction. So might an international bank, holding balances from the nations, so exercise its prerogatives that trade development was blunted. The bank might begin to frame trade, instead of trade shaping the bank; and that would bring us back once more to the dark age of economic reasoning, when the humbug of finance was the god of commerce.

Point for Goebbels

It must be confessed, too, that the preparation of schemes for post-war currency virtually *in camera* by individual governments within the fold of the United Nations leaves open the way for unfortunate interpretation. Dr. Goebbels has not missed the opportunity to make something of it. Surely the argument is irresistible that unless all talk about continuing and cementing war-forged relationships into the post-war is sheer flummery there should be, now, intergovernmental conferences, firstly, on the making of a practical program out of the fine sentence in the Atlantic Charter which promised the fullness of the earth to all the earth's inhabitants, and, secondly, on the means by which the oil of finance might best be used to assist the free running of the international trade machinery.

There is a divergence between political and economic thought which is curious to contemplate. While, for instance, so much is made of the need for co-operation on the political field between the USSR and China and the British Commonwealth and the United States, who has spoken plainly about the equally great—and, one would have thought, equally obvious—need for economic co-operation between these powers? Yet the two things are interdependent. And when consultation on both has been, to say the least, a little tardy, it indicates a naive sense of proportion that so much time should have been spent on the painting of the pictures about the currency aspect of the post-war.

This is not to say that there has been an unwarrantable expenditure of time and energy on considering the afterwar. Far from it. There has been much too little. But first things must come first, and first of all is the political side, which is also the economic side. Terms of political friendship imply terms of economic friendship, and economic friendship produces an inevitable formula, the formula of the maximum freedom of trade and the death of economic nationalism. There is the skeleton here which can be fleshed by much detailed planning between the governments, who should be able to pass an opinion on the question of tariffs and quotas long before they can pass one on the extent to which an international currency unit is to be based on gold.

Pre-Determination

Even the classical economist would not today assert that the development of trade relations from what amounts virtually to a fresh start should be influenced in any degree whatever by pre-thinking on the nature of the means whereby international balances may be settled, which is just what international currency is. Yet not even the most modern economist would refuse the conclusion that the pre-formation of fixed ideas on currency may distort and influence to a considerable degree the scope and nature of purely trade planning.

Perhaps in the justifiable excitement of what, for all official caution, appears to many to be the final stage of the war, the need for a practical basis on which action may start in the economic field very shortly after the Nazis and the Japs are broken has become submerged. It would be a natural enough paradox for the obligations of a new birth to be overlooked in the awe-inspiring moment of the death of the old. But it would be wrong.

And what is doubly wrong is to give the impression, not that this almost excusable offence against commonsense has been committed, but that the quite inexcusable wrong has been done of concentrating reconstruction energy on the small thing to the neglect of the big. Never was it more necessary than now to see things in their due relationship, and also to see them in the light in which they are seen by the world at large. When mountains labor and produce mice the ordinary man may be forgiven for mistrusting the very word "renascence". We shall need our mice, but give us first the big things.

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News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

INTERNATIONAL Nickel Company of Canada is realizing an operating profit of over $6,000,000 a month. This is the rate which prevailed during the first few months of 1943. The achievement is approximately on the same level as that established throughout 1942. Taxes amount to over $2,000,000 every thirty days, and upwards of $1,000,000 is absorbed each month in other directions including depreciation. The net result is that approximately $2,700,000 a month is realized in net profit. The company's earned surplus was $81,-528,187 at the end of March.

•

Workers in the gold mines of Canada received an average of a little over $2,000 each during 1942. There is a lot of loose talk about high wages being paid in factories and munition plants, but it seems doubtful that there are many other groups of workers receiving higher average wages than the gold miners of this country. These gold miners are maintaining the nucleus of an industry that is expected to play a big part in absorbing the surplus of workmen available in the period of readjustment at the end of the war.

•

Gold mining in Australia is still regarded as one of the prize industries of that nation despite the fact that the country is under the guns of the Japanese. The announcement has been made that gold mining in Australia was entirely exempt from income tax imposts for the year ended June 30, 1942, and there was also provision made for the exemption of taxes on dividends paid out by the gold mines.

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Gold mining in Canada is even more vital to the country than in Australia. There are various large centres of population in Canada which depend almost entirely on gold mining. Not only this, but the mines and the mining communities go a long way to maintain the railway transportation and general services over wide areas of the nation. The trouble here in Canada is that the government followed the lead set at Washington without taking into account the fact that gold mining is a side issue in that country. The government in Ottawa forgot to remember that we in Canada produce about twelve times as much gold per capita as that recovered in the United States. That fact alters the comparative status of the industry—the side issue in the United States being of much less importance to that country than this very big and vital issue of gold mining in the affairs of Canada. With thousands of men now being released from factories throughout the Dominion, there should be no further call of men from the mines for work in the factories. It might even be possible to permit a reasonable number of the released factory workers to find their way back to the mines.

•

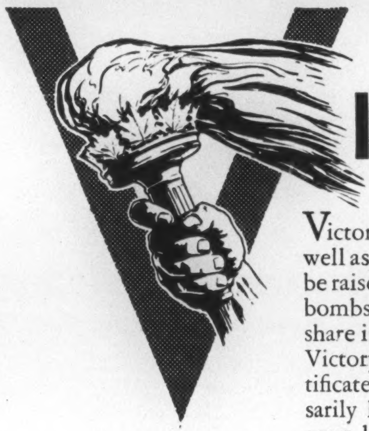
Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines had a record production for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, with an output of $1,512,085. This compared with $1,-195,030 in the preceding year. Net profit for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 was $426,407 compared with $197,-675 in the preceding year. Ore reserves were slightly increased during the year despite shortage of labor.

•

By a vote of two to one the shareholders of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines sustained the board of directors which has guided the destinies of the company with success for a number of years. These directors rank high among the men who have given outstanding stability to the mining industry of this country, including W. G. Armstrong, Fraser D. Reid, M. F. Fairlie, H. M. Anderson, George Quinn and A. H. Seguin.

•

Perron Gold Mines produced $333,-387 during the first three months of 1943 compared with $410,959 in the preceding quarter. The sharp decline was due to treating ore of nearly $2 per ton lower grade than formerly.



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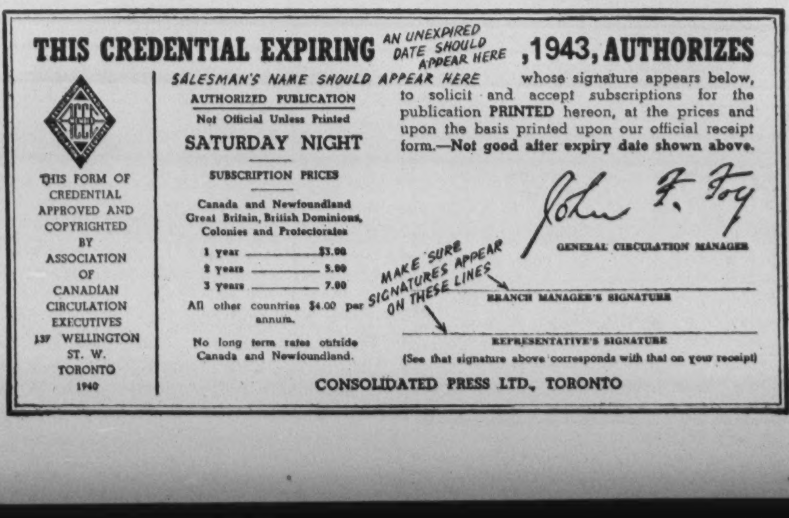
SATURDAY NIGHT



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But Can Labor Raise its Own Wages?

BY R. J. DEACHMAN

The conviction of organized labor that it can improve its position by jacking up wages and keeping them high is a delusion, says Mr. Deachman, with many statistics to back his contention.

The welfare of labor depends upon full employment and high production, and any other conditions, though they may make for prosperity for the privileged class of those who can hang on to high-wage jobs, spell nothing but disaster for the wage-earning class in general.

MR. ROSS McEWAN, described by the editor "as a well known labor publicist," sets forth the position of labor in the April 24 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. Defining Mr. McEwan as a "labor publicist" is quite correct. In this article he was stating the views of labor, not necessarily his own. It is well that this should be done by someone capable of doing it well. I know no one better fitted to deal with the situation in a clear and detached manner.

Take for instance this statement of the case: "To start with, labor is not at all enamored with the cost-of-living bonus. It accepts the bonus since, after all, it is paid in coin of the realm. But, labor points out, once the war ends, or at any time the government feels like passing another Order-in-Council, the bonus disappears. Labor would prefer to see living cost increases offset by increases in the basic rate negotiated directly with the employer and therefore comparatively permanent."

Short-Range View

The point of view is perfectly clear. It is a short-range attitude, based upon the immediate interests of labor, and one section of labor at that. It is fraught with grave danger to labor as a whole. What labor asks, as is correctly stated in this quotation from Mr. McEwan's article, is the establishment of a wage rate, possible, though not advisable, during a war, which could not be paid during any period of normal income and would, therefore, result in nothing less than unemployment on a scale larger than ever known before.

It is high time we thought of realities. We have now a high national income. It is not a real income because it does not represent the production of goods and services which have an exchange value or would, under normal circumstances, enter into the stream of commerce. We suffer from the delusion that we can go on spending like this indefinitely with never a thought of consequences. We shall have an opportunity later of learning, by sad experience, how foolish and stupid is that mad dream. Many of us remember the 1929 boom, two cars to every garage—a chicken in every pot, a fine young cockerel on the back steps, waiting to get in—to the pot, I mean—and, in the end, the old familiar theme song: "Brother, Can you Spare a Dime!"

Facts vs. Theories

Let us examine two years by way of comparison, 1929 at the peak of the boom, 1933 at the bottom of the depression. Here are the comparative figures.

	National Income Millions	Total Wages and Salaries Millions
1929	$4,718	$2,900
1933	2,632	1,675

Note particularly the year 1929—the share of those who received wages and salaries in that year was $2,900 million. In the years 1932, '33, '34, '35, the average national income was less than the total amount paid out in salaries and wages alone in 1929. Wage rates had to fall, in very close relationship with the national income, or unemployment had to increase. It did—it increased. Labor's only problem was that of devising means for securing still higher wage rates. Higher wage rates made conditions worse, not better. One might as well try to climb Mount Robson in bare feet and B.V.D.'s as to cure a depression by higher wage rates. Wage rates may be forced up to any level but total wage payments are a different matter. Everything depends on volume of production. One cannot pay higher wages out of a lower income—not for long—true of the individual—true also of the nation.

Suppose, for a moment, we study the past, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the future.

Wages and Progress

The first complete census of industry in America was taken in the United States in 1849.

This is the record of the earnings of the workers in industry at three widely separated periods.

Average Yearly Earnings in Manufacturing

(Figures from Statistical Abstract of the U.S.)

1849	$ 247
1914	575
1939	1,152

It took the world 6,000 years before it was able to pay the average worker $247 per year. Why? Nearly all work was hand work in those days. We wrote and spoke of "man-hours". In somewhat similar fashion we measured energy in terms of horse-power and still do so. Today we speak of machine-man-hours. It means more. The figures show pretty clearly what the difference means. Man alone could earn little more—with power and machines he could increase, materially, his capacity to produce. Production per man depends largely on employment of capital per man. I do not mean to suggest that pouring capital into Spain or China would necessarily lead to production, per man, as great as that of Canada. It would depend, to some extent, on the intelligence of the people and the resources of the countries concerned. It must, however, be apparent that industry could not have paid, out of the production of 1849, the wage per man, which the worker received in 1914, nor out of 1914, the wage payments of 1939.

Percentage Earnings

It is a simple matter to carry this study a bit further in order to measure the share of the worker as a percentage proportion of the value of product produced. Here is the record for both Canada and the U.S., over a wide range of years.

Labor's Share—Wages Only In Manufacturing Production

Year	Canadian	United States
1914	Not Available	17.0%
1919	15.4%	16.9%
1925	15.5%	16.2%
1929	15.5%	16.6%
1933	15.2%	16.8%
1935	15.0%	16.3%
1937	14.7%	16.7%
1939	14.9%	16.0%

The variation from year to year has been very slight. Note carefully that in 25 years it remained within a range of one per cent—in both countries. The only way to increase earnings was to increase production. The percentage is higher in the U.S., than in Canada. This reflects the degree of development of industry in both countries. American industry is more closely integrated. Canadian industry imports parts and semi-finished materials; the figures show a lower percentage going to Canadian labor, but the difference is slight. This might be true even if rates were higher. These figures represent only direct factory wages and do not include wages in raw materials—nor indirect wage costs of production.

Note the period covered. Prices in these years rose and fell violently. Wage rates increased one hundred per cent. We passed through a war, a boom, a great depression and entered another war. *Throughout it all labor received a practically unvarying percentage of the product it produced.* With that 25-year record, how can labor assume that it can increase its share by raising its own wages? Only by increased production can the real earnings of labor be increased. Of course, labor may retain its present attitude, seek for higher wage rates and attain a higher cost of living but higher wage rates, unless accompanied by higher production, will result in lower total wage payments and increased unemployment.

Labor and the Great War

Labor felt that it did well out of the last war. It didn't. Those employed did mighty well out of the depression but at a terrible cost to labor, as a whole, and with a destructive effect upon the industrial capital of the country.

The reason can be explained in two brief tables. They deal not with money wages but real wages, that is money wages adjusted for changes in the cost of living. The figures are in the form of an index of wage rates starting with 1913, the figures of succeeding years represent percentages of that level.

Table No. 1

Wages Nominal and Real

(Figures from Canada Year Book 1939, page 841)

Year	Index of Dollar Wages	Wages
1913	100.0	100.0
1914	101.3	100.3
1915	102.2	99.2
1916	109.5	98.6
1917	125.6	95.9
1918	147.2	98.8
1919	173.4	105.7
1920	207.7	109.3

It will be seen from these figures that labor gained little from this period of inflation. In the seven years, 1914 to 1920 inclusive, real wages averaged only one percent above the 1913 level, despite the fact that in 1920 the nominal wage rate was more than double the 1913 level. Gains made were washed out by higher costs of living.

There was a slow but gradual improvement in real wages brought about mainly by declines in the cost of living between 1920 and 1926. The index of real wages went up from 109.3 in 1920 to 121.8 in 1926. Then with the depression beginning in the late months of 1929 the real killing began.

Table No. 2

Wage Rates—The Second Phase

Year	Wage Index	Real Wages
1926	186.3	121.8
1929	196.0	128.3
1932	177.7	142.8
1933	168.3	141.9
1937	191.7	150.8
1938	197.4	153.4
1939	198.3	155.2

It makes a nice picture. Labor gained little during the war. It did well out of the depression. Real wage rates were higher than they had ever been before. Note particularly the rates for 1932 and '33. Never before had a country registered its highest real wage rates in the era of its greatest unemployment.

Naturally labor would like to repeat this performance. Thus, as Mr. McEwan points out, it wants an increase in the basic rate. This quite naturally would break the price ceiling, the cost of living would rise, then when the collapse came, labor would be sitting pretty, the cost of living would fall, real wages would rise—that is of course—for the employed. The militant and vocal section of labor would have won a battle, for the organized, at the expense of the other producers of the nation—and the unemployed. These would pay the price. Labor wants Compulsory Collective Bargaining to give it added strength to carry out this plan.

Lions in the Way

High wages do not necessarily mean high total wage and salary payments. The average index of real wages in the four years 1926-29 was 125.9. By 1930-33 this had risen to 138.1. Total wage and salary payments averaged $2,630 million for the former period. $2,109 million for the latter. An increase of 10% in real wage rates was followed by a decline of 20% in total wage payments. Increases in total wage and salary payments mean higher national income. Higher wage rates may mean a decline.

How close the spectre of unemployment clings to the high wage industries! The following table tells the tale.

Wage Earners in Manufacturing, Mining and Steam Railroads

1909	8,666,900
1926	10,727,100
1929	10,835,100
1932	6,799,300
1938	8,592,800
1939	9,172,900

If employment had grown with population, the total number employed would have been 12,500,000 in 1939, and this makes no allowance for the increase in urban population as compared with rural nor for the increase in the number of women in industry. Business in 1939 had picked up with prospects of war orders; in 1938 the number employed in these high wage industries had declined below the 1909 level.

Skilled craftswomen, like this Wren operating a turning machine, may remain in industry after the war.

We have still another indication of the working out of the laws of economics if we take into consideration the total wage and salary payments in the U.S. in 1913 and 1938. Both years stand at the opening of great wars. Total wages and salary payments were in 1938 almost exactly double the level of 1913. However, if we take into account the higher cost of living and the increase which should have been brought about as the result of increases in population, we have to concede to organized labor what is at best a pyrrhic victory. The net increase in real earnings had been 5% in 25 years. The same goal might more readily have been achieved with much less cost.

Labor's supreme interest should be in full employment. Granted this labor will have no trouble taking care of itself. Without full employment it will always be in trouble, for the prosperity of a nation is measured by the size of the national income and idle men will never make the nation rich.

Cost of Living

Its second interest is in keeping down the cost of living. If we hadn't had the boom of 1920 we could not very well have had the depression of 1932 and '33. If labor had been content to take its gains in lower prices of commodities instead of higher wages, there would have been very little unemployment. We will never get rid of that menace until we realize that magnanimity of spirit is still the wisest course for statesmen;—this may even be true for labor leaders.

What then is the remedy for these difficulties? I would like to suggest that it lies in an altered point of view. It calls for the consideration of the problem in its entirety—we must see things whole and not in part only. Labor goes forward as the nation goes forward. We cannot have a prosperous nation if the cities fight against the country, if labor fights capital and capital fights labor. Much less is the hope where labor fights labor over the collection plate and the employed strive to take all and let the unemployed fend for themselves. How can we, as a nation, expand the national income under these conditions?

I suppose these suggestions might be defined as the reiteration of the Golden Rule which is only the denial of the meaner aspects of human selfishness and the acceptance of the idea that we shall prosper more through united effort than through internecine strife.

Still they go beyond that. A careful study of labor's attitude makes one wonder if, to labor, the game is worth the candle. Labor, as has been shown, has as much to gain—probably more—from reduction in the cost of living as from increase in wage rates. Isn't it remarkable that it never sees the point but keeps on chasing a phantom it can never catch? It will learn in time—but time is long and what a monstrous waste of energy

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